LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Continuation of the Kansas Debate in the Senate.

Mr. Quitman's Army Bill Passed in the House.

Report in Favor of the Pacific Railroad—Condition of the Treasury—Report of the Minority of the House Committee on Kansas, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 19.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, on Tuesday last introduced a bill which was referred to that Committee, to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco.

It proposes to pass through Albuquerque, the Zurio villages and the Tejon Pass. One-half of the road is to be built by the State of California, and the other half by the State of Missouri—the United States to grant money and lands to aid in building it. After twenty miles are built, five per cent. U. S. thirty year bonds to be issued to the State building it, at the rate of $7,500 per mile, and so on for two hundred miles west of St. Louis and east from San Francisco. Then for two hundred miles further, bonds to be issued at the rate of $16,000 per mile. Then for one hundred miles further, at the rate of $12,500 per mile, and for the remainder of the way at the rate of $15,000 per mile. No bonds to be issued until each section of twenty miles is built—the whole amount of bonds not to exceed $30,000,000. Twenty-five miles of the road to be built, and equipped the first year by each State, and thereafter not less than one hundred miles each per year. The road to be finished in ten years. The United States to have as a consideration for its aid a legal right to a priority of use for all Government purposes. Five years after the road is finished all mail pay and pay for troops, sailors, munitions of war and Indian goods to be applied to pay the bonds advanced by the United States, until principal and interest are refunded.

If, when the first bonds are due, any indebtedness remain, California and Missouri are severally to pay the balance. The mail pay for daily service to be $600 per mile until after the road has been finished ten years; Government to pay no more for its freights than individuals, and if the President of the United States deems that too high, Congress, upon his special recommendation, may by law fix a reasonable rate.

Twenty sections of land, per mile, are granted to create a reserve of good lands in Missouri and California, with which to aid in building the road over the plains beyond. It is provided that no patent shall issue until twenty miles of the road are finished, and then the State building it is to have one-tenth only of the amount to which that division of twenty miles would be entitled. On the building of another division of twenty miles, patents are to issue for one-tenth of the lands to which that particular division of twenty miles of road would be entitled, and also to one-tenth of that to which the preceding division of land is entitled. On the completion of a third section of twenty miles of road, patents to issue for one-tenth of the lands to which each of the preceding divisions of road is entitled, and so on until the road is finished.

Missouri is to begin to build at St. Louis, and California at San Francisco, and proceed continuously. They are to meet on the 108th meridian of longitude, near Zurie. The aid of money is given upon the same principle as the land, for 200 miles at each end only $7,500 per mile; for the next 200 miles $10,000 per mile; for the next 100 miles at each end $12,500. Thus, for 500 miles at each end—in all 1,000 miles—aid is given only to the amount of $9,500,000. The balance of the $30,000,000 is devoted to the remaining 1,100 miles.

There are to be four branches to the road—two North and two South. No aid but land is given to these. One southern branch to begin at Vicksburg, running by Fulton, and the other at Fort Smith, running up the Canadian, until they connect with the Pacific Railroad at or near Auto Chico. One northern branch, beginning at the mouth of the Big Sioux on the Missouri, and running by the way of Fort Kearney, and the other at St. Joseph, on the Missouri River, and both to connect with the Pacific Road at or east of Albuquerque. These four branches are so located it is asserted, as to well accommodate every important road in the United States with an easy connection with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

The amount of deposit in the Treasury is nearly five millions and a half of dollars. The receipts last week were $455,485. According to the official statement the entire issue of Treasury Notes to Tuesday last was $6,223,400. Of this amount $705,000 was as Exchange, and the remainder to satisfy land warrants. $1,589,000 in Treasury Notes have been redeemed.

The Republican members of the House Kansas Select Committee will publish their report next Tuesday. Messrs. HARRIS and ADRAIN, Anti-Lecompton Democrats, will publish theirs on Monday.

It is expected that Messrs. SIMMONS, FOOT, WILSON and probably others will speak in the Senate to-morrow on Kansas.

The House proceedings on Tuesday last were incorrectly telegraphed. It was Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, who introduced the Kansas admission bill, which was, on that day, referred to the Select Committee. Mr. PHELPS introduced the Pacific Railroad bill.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Friday, March 19.

Mr. GWIN'S resolution of inquiry concerning the massacre of the California emigrants in Utah, was passed.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Legislature of New-Mexico, concurring in the President's views relative to the reorganization of the Territory of Arizona, and suggesting the boundaries of the same. The resolution was referred and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FOSTER (CONN.) took the floor. He said that he had on former occasions called the attention of the Senate to certain objectional features in the Lecompton Constitution. He would now advert to other strong and conclusive objections to that instrument. The real question at issue can be brought within a narrow compass. He would ask, is this Constitution before us in such a shape as fulfills all legitimate requirements? If it does, Kansas ought to be admitted. If it does not, she ought to be rejected. He then proceeded to discuss the validity of the various arguments for and against the Lecompton Constitution, contending that its illegality cannot be controverted. He next discussed, at great length, the Nebraska-Kansas act and kindred topics, giving a historical sketch of the events in Kansas preceding, and leading to, the formation of the Constitution. He then examined the reasons advanced for the admission of Kansas under it. He thought the argument that it would give peace to the country was unstatesmanlike. Senators should do justly and fear not. He believed that the bill would not produce peace, but the sword. He would neither threaten himself, nor be swayed by threats from others, and yet these sort of arguments had been offered by statesmen to statesmen in the American Senate. Recurring to the Lecompton Constitution, he utterly denied the right of Congress to alter or amend it; if any alteration is made it must be sent back to the people of Kansas, that it may become the expression of their will. Taking up the recent Tammany Hall resolutions, he pointed to a passage containing, he said, the climax of reasoning: "JAMES BUCHANAN," it tells us, "can now know the real state of parties, and decide what is to be done." Now he, as an outsider, thought that recently Democrats who had borne the burden and heat of the day were read out of the party because they did not approve of the Kansas-Nebraska act; now they are read out because they do. Kingly palaces, he said, are not the places where the truth is always spoken. The President is not at king, but some of the most repulsive features of kingly courts attach to his position. Do the men who attend the President's Court go there to speak the truth? No, they may be likened to toads; if they have the precious jewel, truth, in their heads, they are especially careful not to have it on their tongue. The President, therefore, is the one least likely to know the real state of parties. Mr. FOSTER concluded by expressing himself in general terms against the bill.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, said inasmuch as the Legislature of Alabama had passed resolutions to call a Convention to decide upon a course of action in the event of the rejection of the Kansas bill, he felt bound to defend the course of that State. After reviewing at length the events in Kansas, with the strife of parties there, which he maintained was not a struggle between two geographical sections, but between the party opposed to the Administration, and that favorable to it, he proceeded to inquire into the validity of the Lecompton Constitution. Many States, he said, had been admitted without the submission of their Constitution, and he thought the Lecompton Convention would have acted more in accordance with the principles of the country if it had not submitted the Constitution to the people, either in whole or in part. Our Government is not a Democracy, but Republican. To this point he quoted President MADISON, adding that our fathers knew a pure Democracy is more the voice of a Demon than the voice of God. History has proven that a pure Democracy is the most rapacious of tyrannies, wholly irresponsible, acknowledging no master, because it is law unto itself. It is ever ready to carry into excess the prejudice of the hour, rather than principle. He regretted the growing proclivity towards Democratizing, or rather mobocratizing, every department of our Government. This, he asserted, is the Red Republicanism of Revolutionists—sheer radicalism. God forbid that it should supersede and swallow up the philosophical Republican principles of our fathers. Turning next to the question of Slavery, he remarked that property was always the foundation of the social fabric, and that in the formation of our Constitution Slave property was specially protected. The Union owed its being to-day to the institution of Slavery, and slave property is sheltered under the ægis of the Constitution. Notwithstanding these facts, there is a party in this country pledged to the extermination of that property. He proceeded to comment on the principles of the Republican Party, as promulgated in their platform, and confessed he looked forward with forebodings to the result, if that party obtain possession of the Government. When that happens, and protection is taken from slave property, the bond of union is broken, and the South has no longer a motive for its preservation. Hence Alabama has declared it will resist aggression upon her rights. She has acted wisely. When the Union becomes an instrument for the oppression of the South, he would destroy it at once.

Mr. HOUSTON, (Texas,) animadverted upon some remarks of Mr. CLAY against the opposers of the Kansas bill.

Mr. CLAY said he intended no personal disrespect. His remarks had only a political bearing. He complimented Mr. HOUSTON on his courage in the field as well as wisdom in council.

Mr. HOUSTON replied that every American citizen had courage, and if he had ever displayed any in an eminent degree, it was when he stood up here against the opinions of his friends, and opposed the Nebraska bill. He regarded that bill as a fatal measure, fostered by demagogues, originated by ambition, and intended only to unite the South with a few Northern States, to make a President.

Mr. CLAY answered that the Missouri restriction placed a badge of inferiority on the slaveholding States. The Legislature of Texas had condemned Mr. HOUSTON for voting against that bill.

Mr. HOUSTON said he made the State of Texas, but did not make the people. They came there anyhow—but their condemnation of his vote did not dishonor him.

Mr. DURKEE, of Wisconsin, said that he intended to make a speech, but his health being poor, he would get his colleague to read it for him. He took strong ground against the Lecompton Constitution, and reiterated the arguments generally urged on that side. Force that creature of frauds, forgery and spurious results upon Kansas, he said, and no man can foretell the results. Numerous extracts from letters from Messrs. WISE, WALKER and others were read, supporting Mr. DURKEE'S views. In adopting the Lecompton Constitution, he contended, we abandon the ballot-box, and resort to the principle of tyrants, that might makes right. If the people of the North submit to such outrages, he would think Mr. HAMMOND right in saying they were slaves. He concluded his speech at 5 o'clock.

In order to close the debate to morrow, the Senate decided to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow. Adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 19.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. FLORENCE, (Pa.) MACLAY, (N. Y.,) GILMAN, (Me.,) SCALES, (N. C.,) and WALDRON, (Mich.,) the Special Committee to investigate the Pennsylvania Bank affair.

The bill for the increase of the army by the enollment of four regiments of volunteers was taken up.

Mr. FAULKNER of Virginia, from the minority of the Military Committee, offered an amendment to the following effect: To retain that part of the bill providing for the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers for the defence of the frontier of Texas, but instead of authorizing the President to accept the services of our regiments of volunteers for the purpose of quelling the disturbances of Utah, and for the protection of supply and emigrant trains and the suppression of Indian hostilities, to add to the present military establishment one regiment of dragoons and two regiments of infantry, to serve for two years.

The amendment was rejected by yeas 43; nays 143.

Mr. QUITMAN'S bill for the raising of five regiments of volunteers was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by 128 against 74—and was finally passed by 124 against 73.

The bill as passed authorizes the President to receive into service one regiment of Texas Mounted Volunteers for the defence of the frontier thereof; and for the purpose of quelling disturbances in Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the Northern and Northwestern frontiers, the President is authorized to accept the services of any number of Volunteers, not to exceed in all four regiments; the same, or any portion thereof to be organized into mounted regiments or infantry, as the President may deem proper. The Volunteers are not to be accepted in bodies of less than one regiment, whose officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several States and Territories to which said regiments shall respectively belong.

The House Deficiency bill was taken up, and Mr. LETCHER explained some items.

Mr. MONTGOMERY spoke on the Kansas question. He said, disguise the question as gentlemen might, it was, whether the Constitution could be forced on the people of Kansas against their will? Not a member had come to the defence of the President. He remarked, and he thought with all due deference to the Executive, that no man would undertake it. The President has informed us that the Kansas-Nebraska act required to be submitted to the people the question of their domestic institutions, and a few others. Now if these few others have not been submitted, then the President is himself a witness that Lecompton is illegal The domestic institutions include the wholee internal civil policy of a State, of husband and wife, of guardian and ward, as well as master and servant. So it was not true that the Slavery question was submitted. It was submitted only as to whether slaves shall hereafter be imported into the Territory of Kansas from places outside. He repeated that the Slavery question was never submitted. Slavery existed in Kansas, and under the Lecompton Constitution would exist until twilight time. The Kansas-Nebraska act, he contended, gave the people but one thing—that was the power to legislate for themselves. There was nothing else in it; but the Lecompton Convention repealed, destroyed, paralyzed it. He defined a constitution to be a compact, which, after having been agreed on by agents, is to be ratified and confirmed by principals. This point he explained at length, quoting from WEBSTER in its support. The people, he contended, never had an opportunity to vote for delegates to the Lecompton Convention. Nineteen counties were excluded. If you have the right to disfranchise nineteen counties, you have the right to disfranchise all but one, giving that single county the power to form a constitution. If this be right then despotism has a deep, solid foundation, and the representative system no foundation whatever. The Legislature of Kansas, and delegates from the Territory, solemnly protest against forcing the Lecompton Constitution upon them. In the name of God, he asked, have not the people of Kansas protested in a most solemn form against this act of usurpation?

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, admitted that irregularities had existed in Kansas; but, he said, it was enough for the time to know that she now presents herself for admission into the Union, with a Republican Constitution. He rose to speak of the general aspect of the Slavery question, regaroing the Kansas agitation as one of the acts in the drama. He then proceeded to defend Texas and the South from the prejudices against them existing at the North. Some gentlemen had branded the people of the South as infidels and slave-drivers. He believed in this they only gave expression to the feelings of their constituents. He would talk plainly to these gentlemen. While they are complaining of the Lecompton Constitution on the ground that it does not embody the will of the people, they also, when closely pressed, declare they will admit no more Slave States into the Union. He believed that the Representatives of the South, if true to themselves and the chivalry of their States, would place themselves distinctly on record. The South, he asserted, are to-day better prepared for the issue than they will be a year hence. He would meet the issue at the threshold. He then alluded to the Texas resolutions, providing for the election of delegates to the Southern Convention, contending that they were not defiant, but precautionary. They look not merely to Kansas, but the whole Anti-Slavery excitement. They look to the decision of the great question, whether the Southern States are to be equal Sovereignties under the Constitution. If this be denied, then the South must look to the people for a decision, whether they are to remain bound to the colossal power of the North under a violated Constitution, or whether they will preserve their rights and independence under a separate Government. He trusted that Texas had taken a position from which she would not retreat. All the protection the South wants is unmolested enjoyment of her rights.

Adjourned.

Senator Toombs and Disunion—The Last Card of the Lecomptonites—Gen. Quitman's Army Bill, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 18, 1858.

There is little of interest here at present outside the debate on the Kansas bill—of which distant readers probably have had a surfeit. Here, however, the flagging interest has been revived by the speeches of Mr. CRITTENDEN yesterday, and Messrs. TOOMBS, CRITTENDEN and BELL to-day. The Senator from Georgia probably cares as little for the Lecompton bill as any man in Congress, earnest and energetic as he has been in its support. He is a disunionist as thoroughly as WM. LLOYD GARRISON is an Abolitionist. I use the term in no offensive sense. Mr. TOOMBS has brought himself to believe that the interests of both sections of the Union would be promoted by a separation, hence he desires to bring about the separation if it be possible, and this struggle over the Lecompton Constitution has seemed likely to present the most favorable opportunity for such a consummation. Of course the North would not secede even though Lecompton were to pass. That Mr. TOOMBS knew very well. The South alone can be expected to take the initiative in such a policy; and, as there could be no pretext on the part of the latter for secession unless the Lecompton Constitution is rejected by Congress, of course the Senator from Georgia could not find occasion for starting the disunion ball until the prospect of such rejection was near.

That time has come at last. The wisest leaders among the Lecomptonites now fear that the fate of their pet scheme of fraud is sealed; and to-day Mr. TOOMBS steps boldly forward, and unfurls his banner of disunion to the breeze, with the significant declaration that, to fifteen States, this Kansas question is of more importance than the Union itself. Now for the results. We shall soon learn who of the Southern Representatives in Congress are prepared to proclaim the dissolution of the Union, abandoning their seats, and returning to their constituencies to lay their commissions at their feet—for that I understand to be the contemplated *modus operandi*. The recruiting sergeant certainly had poor success to-day. It was not a Northern Senator who, with prompt and manly indignation, rebuked him on the instant that he invited support for a flag with only fifteen stars. It was BELL, of Tennessee, one of the oldest, as he is one of the wisest and ablest, living statesmen of the South. And the gallant CRITTENDEN, too—whose fidelity to Southern institutions is as unquestionable as his patriotism, and as ardent as is his eloquence—exposed the contemplated treason, and marked its infamy in phrases kind and gentle as a parent's chiding, and yet so forcible and thrilling as to draw spontaneous demonstrations of applause from his auditors. It will not do. The "wolf's cry" has lost its power. Popular sovereignty will be maintained by the rejection of the Lecompton swindle, and thus will the game of the disunionists be effectually blocked.

I was not wrong last night in anticipating a change of tactics on the part of the Lecomptonites, for CALHOUN declares that the Free-State Legislature in Kansas is elected, and that he will issue the certificates accordingly. How strangely opportune this sudden conviction of his duties. Just when the President sees that the Lecompton load is too heavy to carry, and that his craft is about to sink, behold Engineer CALHOUN attempts to lighten it—of course because he has obtained new light! Well,—*when* does he intend to issue those certificates? At once, certainly, if he is honest in his declaration. He hopes that this move will enable the President to obtain three or four needed votes in Pennsylvania and Indiana—but he cannot expect his promise to be taken on trust. Let us have the certificates, Mr. CALHOUN, if you are satisfied, as you say you are; and when you have committed yourself thus inevitably, so that Kansas is *sure* to be a free State, we shall see how many of the Southern supporters of the Lecompton scheme will desert your standard.

This last trick will avail nothing, for it in no way improves the Lecompton instrument, which is a fraud, and no Constitution, under any and all circumstances. There is not a man who will yield his opposition thereto upon finding that the Free-State men have control of the Government, who has not been a traitor to the cause from the beginning, and who would not have found some other pretext for selling out to the Administration were this one wanting. So, too, no true man will be seduced from his allegiance to a principle, by the anticipation of political gain for himself or his partisan friends. As a fraud *ab initio*, the Lecompton Constitution can be maintained by no just man who gives it a fair examination, for any consideration whatever.

To-morrow the House will probably pass Gen. QUITMAN'S bill authorizing the President to raise a volunteer force to protect the frontier, and for service in Utah. I believe it will also pass the Senate, unless the Administration shall operate to secure its defeat. The chief objection made to volunteers by the War Department, is that they are more expensive than regulars,—but when Congress take that responsibility upon themselves, the Executive can hardly complain. If troops are needed for service in Utah, they will be at the President's command through the medium of this bill, probably within a week or two at latest.

The citizens of Washington are all to be favored with a rare intellectual entertainment on Monday evening next, by Miss LIZZIE PETTIT, of New-York, who is to give us some Shakesperean readings. Those who had the pleasure of hearing her this evening in the drawing-room of the National Hotel, will not doubt her entire success before a critical audience. She read a scene or two from "Much ado about Nothing," and "Measure for Measure," in a style abundantly testifying her perfect appreciation of the author, and her ability to communicate his beautifully expressed sentiments in all their vividness and force. In person, Miss PETTIT is rather small, with a fine figure, and a face radiant with intellectual beauty.

S.

The Case of Seabrisbie Against the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 19.

Judge MCLEAN gave a decision, this morning, in the case of SEABRISBIE vs. The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, dissolving the injunction, and holding that the guarantee by the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, of $400,000 of the bonds of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Company, is valid and binding.

Freshet in the Grand River.

GALT, C. W., Friday, March 19.

A heavy freshet in the Grand River, last night, carried away the bridge while a number of persons were crossing on it. Three of the persons were rescued this morning some distance below here, but it is thought that one or more are lost.

Removal of Judge Loring.

BOSTON, Friday, March 19.

Governor BANKS, in a message to the Legislature to-day, removes Judge LORING, in accordance with the vote of the two branches of the Legislature

A motion to refer the message to a Select Committee, led to an exciting discussion between Messrs. CUSHING, of Newburyport, and ANDREWS, of Boston; the former denouncing the consummated act as the triumph of monomaniacs and fanatics, and the latter defending it as the just act of the Executive, which will be hailed with gladness from one end of the State to the other. No question on the reference was taken.

The main ground assumed by the Governor for removing Judge LORING, is based on a statute of Massachusetts—that a judicial officer of the Commonwealth shall not hold, at the same time, the office of United States Commissioner.

Municipal Election in Erie, Pa.

ERIE, Friday, March 19.

Mr. LAIRD, Anti-Lecompton Democrat is elected Mayor by 315 majority. The whole Anti-Lecompton ticket is elected. The Anti-Lecompton Democrats are now firing cannon.

The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 19.

The river here has risen three feet since yesterday. The water in the channel measures sixteen feet.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March, 18.

Advices from Minatitlan, of the 5th inst., have been received. It was reported that a force of the Zuloaga faction was advancing to seize the town, which was held by Governor SANUS, a Constitutionalist. The schooner *Major Barbour*, with thirteen officers, under Ex-President SALAS, on board, had arrived at Minatitlan, but was not allowed to land her passengers, who have returned to this port. SALAS and his party intended to pronounce for SANTA ANNA It is reported that the Mexicans in that portion of the country generally favor the return of SANTA ANNA.

Riot at Toronto.

TORONTO, Friday, March 19.

At the dinner of the St. Patrick's Association, held last night at the National Hotel, Mr. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE made a speech. The hotel was attacked by a mob, the windows smashed, firearms were freely used, but without fatal effect. The Police succeeded in quelling the disturbance.

The Hudson River.

RONDOUT, Friday, March 19.

The steamboat *Norwich*, of THOMAS CORNELL'S line, arrived here this morning from New-York. The Captain reports the river nearly clear of ice.

FROM ALBANY.

The Kansas Resolutions Disposed of—The Chatfield and Delaney Row—Report of the Commissioners of Record—The Free-Pass Bill—Police Commissioners to be Appointed, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 19, 1858.

After a week on the shelf, I am again able to renew my correspondence. A man loses much in a week anywhere, but here, in that period of time, he gets sadly behind. I shall hardly attempt to bring up the back work, but shall endeavor to keep somewhere within hail until the Legislature runs into Summer quarters.

BLEEDING KANSAS

Has at last been finally disposed of, both in the Senate and in the Assembly. It was the special order in the Senate last evening, with the understanding that the vote should be taken this morning. The closing debate was superior to anything which has transpired in the Senate these many years. It was not premeditated, but came up, the child of the moment, on some chance questions and responses. The sharpest, most keen retorts, and the most glittering sentences were between Senators DIVEN and WADSWORTH. By one of those peculiar accidents of debates, these two seemed destined to run the last tilts, to break the last lances. They meet with something of the old chivalric spirit, and in firm and determined conflict championed the opposing forces.

On the reassembling of the Senate this morning, the final vote was taken. The resolutions had been so amended as to substitute the resolves of the House for those originally offered by Senator DIVEN. The following were the Ayes and Noes:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Boardman, Darling, Diven, Foote, Halsted, Hubbell, JOHNSON, Ladin, Noxon, Paterson, Stow, Truman, O. B. WHEELER, W. A. Wheeler, Willard, Williams—17.

NAYS—*Brandreth, Burhans, Doherty, Ely, Mandeville, Mather, Pratt, Scott, Sloan, Smith, Spinola, Wadsworth, John D. Willard*—13.

The two Americans and Mr. STOWE (Ind.) voted with the fourteen Republicans, making the seventeen affirmations. Every Democrat present voted in the negative.

And so New-York, by a vote of more than two to one of her representatives, condemn the iniquitous policy of an Administration which attempts to force upon the people of Kansas a Constitution which they never have and never will approve.

A ROW IN THE HOUSE.

I left the House quite an orderly body. At least, it was as orderly as could be expected of such a congregation. Going down to the office of the hotel, I encountered a friend taking a hasty glance at the register. I tried to detain him long enough to gather from him a brief narrative of such prominent events as had transpired while I had been taking practical lessons in the science of medicine. "Oh, excuse me," was his response, "I must hurry back to the Assembly. I have been out five minutes now, and if I stay much longer, *I shall miss a fight!*" And he broke away. I afterwards learned that he recovered his position just in time to see the closing round in the set-to between DELANEY and CHATFIELD.

You can judge from this, something of the present standing of the House.

You will have already published the proceedings in the House which led to the arrest of Mr. CHATFIELD. That gentleman was retained in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until this morning, when he expressed his regret for the extraordinary part which he had enacted, apologized for the indignity with which he had treated the rules and officers of the House, and asked to be restored to his former position. Brother LAW kindly consented to act as peacemaker between the refractory, but penitent member in contempt, and the insulted and indignant association over which Mr. ALVORD presides. "Blessed are the peace-makers," saith the good book, and so Mr. LAW was blessed, and the penitent offenders were blessed too, in that they were taken back to the fold, and the forgiving House was blessed that it had reclaimed and restored unto itself an erring and belligerent brother.

Who takes the next train?

THIRD READING OF BILLS

was the special order in the House. Under the special rule, that order of business occupied the entire session.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF RECORD.

The Commissioners have transmitted their report, in answer to the resolution of inquiry passed by the Senate. They say that since the date of their last report, Feb. 1, 1857, they have expended,

For work in the office of the Surrogate	$2,376 13
For work in the office of Register	8,015 65
For work in the office of County Clerk	3,625 00
Miscellaneous expenditures	4,218 78
To McSpedon & Baker, for printing	106,338 04
To Bowne & Hasbrouck, for printing	196,660 71
Making a total of	$325,632 27

There have been printed and bound,

1 volume of insolvent assignments and Sheriff's certificates of sale.

8 volumes of notices of Suits in Equity, with alphabetical index.

25 volumes Dockets of Judgments.

17 volumes Indices to Grantors, on record in the office of Register.

The Commissioners estimate that it will cost $230,105 to finish up the jobs they have in hand, to be expended as follows:

Printing Indices to Grantors	$55,100
Printing Indices to Grantees	130,900
Binding	28,875
Expenses of Examination	14,230
Total	$230,105

THE FREE PASS BILL

Has at length passed the ordeal of the Senate Next to the Kansas resolutions, it has occupied more time in its consideration than any half-dozen bills that have been considered.

It passes, finally, in the shape in which it was at first introduced, with the exception that an amendment was added, requiring all railroads to carry stockholders to and from the annual elections for officers free.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

It is rumored that the Governor is having no easy life as the time approaches for the selection of Police Commissioners in the place of Messrs. BOWEN, STRANAHAN and CHURCHILL. Deputations for and against all three of those gentlemen have visited Albany to give the Governor the benefit of their views, and to reflect upon his Excellency the latest shades of public opinion in their respective localities. Deputations have likely informed His Excellency as to their general desires, and individuals have imparted to His Excellency their individual preferences. By this time His Excellency must be stuffed as full as a turkey on the eve of Thanksgiving.

PRIVATE INTERESTS GOVERNING LEGISLATION.

While Senator AMES' bill in relation to frauds practiced by freight agents and warehousemen was under discussion this morning, Senator ELY made persistent and strenuous objections to some of the details of the bill, for the avowed reason that it put the Hide and Leather dealers of the City of New-York, with whom he is connected, to some inconvenience.

GOSSIP, ETC.

The Committee to investigate the affairs of Castle Garden are again taking testimony. I believe the present arrangements are satisfactory to all parties—except, perhaps, to Maynheer JACOB.

The weather here is almost June-like. The ice is entirely gone—the water over the docks—and a boat expected from below every moment. Albany begins to take on a more lively appearance, and we have again quite a "hue and cry" of business.

LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Friday, March 19.

The Senate vote on the Kansas resolutions being the special order of the day, the vote was first taken on the amendment offered by Mr. MATHER, indorsing the Cincinnati platform, and approving the course of Mr. BUCHANAN on Kansas matters. Lost by a strict party vote—Ayes, 13; Nays, 17; two American Senators voting with the Republicans. Messrs. SCHELL and LORELAND paired off.

The Assembly resolutions were then substituted for those offered by Mr. DIVEN, and adopted.

AYES—Ames, Boardman, Darling, Diven, Foote, Halsted, Hubbell, Johnston, Ladin, Noxon, Paterson, Stow, Truman, O. B. Wheeler, W. A. Wheeler, J. A. Williard, Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Brandreth, Burhans, Doherty, Ely, Mandeville, Mather, Pratt, Scott, Sloan, Smith, Spinola, Wadsworth, J. D. Williams—Schell and Loreland paired off.

REPORTS.

By Mr. NOXON, favorably, to amend the revised statutes relative to suits against heirs-at-law, &c.

By Mr. NOXON, favorably, to repeal the law to prohibit incorporated companies from interposing in defence of usury. To amend the charter of the Provident Fund Society. To amend section seven of article six of the Constitution, so as to allow Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court to enjoy the benefit of the law of 1857, increasing their compensation.

By Mr. HALSTED, favorably, to amend the law relative to the payment of expenses for local improvements in Williamsburg.

By Mr. FOOTE, favorably, to amend the General Banking law relative to Banks doing business in New-York and Brooklyn. Also, adverse to the repeal of the Militia Commutation law. Agreed to.

NOTICES.

By Mr. ELY, relative to the election of Constables in the City of New-York.

The Commissioners of Records in the City and County of New-York, made a report in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate. They say that the aggregate expenses since the report of February, 1857, is $325,634 31. To complete the work they estimate the cost at $230,105. The work already done is one volume of Insolvent Assignments, and Sheriffs' certificate sales eight volumes; Notices of suits in Equity, with alphabetical indexes, twenty-five volumes; Dockets of Judgments, seventeen volumes; Indices to grantors, 1,000 copies of each volume printed, and 250 of each bound.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading: To incorporate the New-York Law College; to enable John Lewis, Oneil Delisle, Edward Lewis, Frederick Stenhill and Henry Vivien to hold and convey real estate in the County of New-York; to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Also a bill to remove obstructions in the Harlem River.

The bill to protect the consumers of gas in New-York and Brooklyn was made the special order for Thursday next.

ASSEMBLY.....ALBANY, Friday, March 19.

The Metropolitan Police Bill being the special order, was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CRAIN spoke at length, and with much force, in favor of the repeal of that law.

After a few remarks by Mr. DELANEY, progress was reported, and the bill was made the special order for Wednesday evening.

Mr. LAW said: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege. Last evening an unfortunate circumstance occurred on the floor of this House, resulting from momentary impulse; the fruit of being suddenly excited by passion. So far as any remark or act of either of the gentlemen may have given offence to the House, they mutually regret it, and their subsequent intercourse shall be no cause for complaint on the part of the House. Mr. CHATFIELD acknowledges that he was in error in not taking his seat when directed by the Speaker,—that his conduct was unparliamentary and an unbecoming position, as a member of this House, and that in future he will endeavor to so conduct himself as not to incur the disapprobation of the Chair or the House. He would submit himself to the House in this connection.

Mr. LAW begged leave to introduce the following:

Resolved, That Hon. D. J. CHATFIELD, having apologized to the House, be discharged from arrest, and from the censure of the House.

Adopted unanimously.

Mr. BARNES presented the minority report against amending the Assembly apportionment act of last year.

The bill to fix the time for the reimbursement of State stock in the Long Island Railroad was passed.

The bill for the relief of the assessment-payers in the City of New-York, allowing the tax-payers to withhold payment of the tax for one year at seven per cent interest, was lost.

The bill to create a new Ward in Brooklyn, on coming up to a third reading,

Mr. DURYEA moved to recommit the bill, in order to receive a remonstrance since sent in against the bill. He stated he had received several letters protesting against the division of the Ward, as a political measure.

Messrs. REMSCHEL, CHAUNCEY, HANFORD, BEACH and DAYTON opposed the recommittal, denied that it was a party measure, and urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. DURYEA said that the best proof of the partisan character of the measure, was the united opposition of the Democratic representatives of Kings County against the recommittal of the bill, so as to give the remonstrants an opportunity of being heard.

The motion to recommit was lost by 62 to 47.

The bill was then lost on the motion to reconsider, and laid on the table.

The bill to extend the New York School Commission passed.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	N. Lat.	Time. Mar. 19	Wind.	Thr.	Remarks.
Quebec, C. E.	46.49	A. M.	S.	28°	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	45.14	A. M.	N.	18°	Clear.
Eastport Me.	44.54	A. M.	N.	22°	Clear.
Bangor, Me.	44.47	A. M.	N.	30°	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	44.38	A. M.	N.	36°	Cloudy.
Portland, Me.	43.39	A. M.	N. E.	35°	Cloudy.
Oswego, N. Y.	43.32	A. M.	N.	48°	Pleasant.
Rochester, N Y	43 8	—	—	—	—
Boston, Mass.	42.21	M.	E.	40°	Cloudy.
Springfield, M	42 6	—	—	—	—
Newburg, N. Y.	41.31	—	—	—	—
New-York	40.42	M.	W.	57°	Clear.
Philadelphia	39 58	M.	N. W.	58°	Clear.
Baltimore, Md.	39.17	M.	W.	61°	Clear.
Washington	38.53	A. M.	W.	47°	Cloudy.

Personal.

We learn from the Bridgeport *Farmer* that an interesting divorce case is soon to be tried before the Superior Court. The parties are Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hubbell, of Bridgeport, Mrs. H. being plaintiff. She is the eldest sister of the celebrated General Tom Thumb. Mr. and Mrs. H. returned from England a few days since in separate steamers.

Madame Pauline Viardot Garcia, who twenty years ago made her first appearance in Leipsic, in company with Berlot, gave a concert in that city on the 11th ultimo, in which she won new laurels. Age has robbed her voice of none of its sweetness. The German critics express great pleasure with her execution of an air from Graun's "Britannicus."

Miss Tyrrell, the only daughter of the Admiral of that name, recently gave her heart, hand and fortune, which consisted of no less than £100,000, to her preceptor. Mr. Hughes, the fortunate possessor, has only just attained his majority, while the lady is his senior by ten years.

Rev. William H. Milburn has been lecturing at Rochester, on the "Character of Aaron Burr."

The New-York Times.

VOL. VII. ...NO 2028. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

City Items.

From the thirty-seventh annual report of the New York Eye Infirmary, just published, it appears that during the past year 3,466 patients, suffering from various diseases of the eye and ear, have been prescribed for in the Institution. Of these patients 1,986 were foreigners, and 1,480 natives. The surgeon says: The receipts of the Institution for 1857, were, from the State Legislature, $1,000; and from the City Corporation, $250. The expenses were $3,007 58; balance due the Treasurer, $1,757 58.

MARCUS CICERO STANLEY was again before the Recorder yesterday, as the defendant on the complaint of HOTCHKISS, for dealing in lottery policies. Mr. ROBERT D. HOLMES was Mr. STANLEY'S counsel. A long discussion took place between Mr. HOLMES and Ex-Recorder SMITH, on the motion of the former to adjourn the examination. It was finally decided that the case should be closed, and that the papers should go to the Grand Jury without further testimony. Mr. STANLEY was held to bail in the sum of $1,000, Mr. JOHN S. AUSTIN, of One Hundred and Ninth-street becoming his surety.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, CHARLES BROWN was tried for keeping a disorderly house, at No. 707 Broadway. He was convicted and will be sentenced to-day. PHILIP SMITH was placed on trial for petit larceny and acquitted. To-day is the last day of the March term, when a multitude of prisoners will be sentenced.

There was a second meeting at Tammany Hall last evening of the Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the numerous secret Democratic organizations lately established in this City, but not much progress was made, as no one saw fit to answer the published call for aid and information asked by the Investigating Committee at their previous meeting. Not much light is expected from this Committee, as it is generally understood that most of its members are themselves connected with the secret bodies which it is sought to crush out.

It is said that the teacher who was fatally burned lately in an up-town School-house might have been saved, but that the hoops prevented her dress being compressed about her as to smother the flames.

Another Descent on Gamblers—The Officers Resisted—Fourteen Prisoners Made.

Last night about 11 o'clock a very successful descent was made on a notorious gambling hell and resort for burglars, thieves, &c., at No. 86 Lispenard-street, by Sergeant CROTTS, accompan

NEW BOOKS.

Lost Chapters Recovered from the Early History of American Methodism is not a title which promises much entertainment for lay readers; but Rev. J. B. WAKELEY has compiled an extremely interesting volume of some six hundred pages from such materials. The *Lost Chapters* are the records of the foundation and early struggle of the Methodist Church in this country, but the facts they reveal relate chiefly to the Methodists of this City, where the sect originated on this side of the Atlantic. The volume will, therefore, possess a local interest for New-Yorkers which it may not have for other readers. But Mr. WAKELEY has not confined himself to the lost chapters in the history of American Methodism; he has collected a good deal of curious information respecting the early religious history of this City, and brought his notes down to the present time, giving accurate statistical information respecting the Church, and a large number of very excellent illustrations. The first preacher of Methodism in the New-World was PHILLIP EMBURY, a carpenter by trade, who, like Saint Paul, worked with his own hands and supported himself by his labor. The seat of Methodism was in John-street, on the very spot where the Methodist Church now stands, and the first "class" was formed in 1766. When PHILIP EMBURY preached his first sermon, his whole audience numbered but six persons. There are now thirty-one Methodist Churches in this City, some of which are large and splendid ecclesiastical edifices, with towering steeples, differing but little externally from the Episcopalian Churches; and in the two New-York Conferences there are 48,902 members, being very nearly equal to the entire number of Methodists in America at the beginning of the present century. The elegance of the Methodist Churches of the present day does not offer a stronger contrast to the "preaching houses" of the early days of this numerous sect than do the education, refinement and manners of the present race of preachers with those of the last century. The change in Methodism has been radical, in their external conduct at least, and they bear but small resemblance to what they were fifty years ago, as the "last chapters" in Mr. WAKELEY's volume very plainly indicate. We are not prepared to say that there is less power or unction in the preaching of Methodists than there was in the early days of the sect, but they certainly do not produce the same effects. Among the early preachers in the "cradle of Methodism" in John-street, was BENJAMIN ABBOTT, an apostle of that ready-witted kind of which the Methodist Church has furnished so many examples. Once, when he was preaching, there was a cry of fire heard, when he suddenly stopped in his sermon and began to shout, with all his might, "Fire! fire! fire!"

"Where?" exclaimed some one among the audience.

"In hell," replied the preacher; "a fire that you cannot put out—a fire that will burn forever." And, says our author, "scores were awakened, and they fell all around and lay like dead men." But such are not the effects of an awakening in these days. The converts to Methodism do not fall like dead men, but rather, we trust, act more than ever like live men. There are a great many quaint anecdotes related by WAKELEY of the early preachers of Methodism in New-York, and many illustrations are given of the extremely simple habits of the people.

Bishop ASBURY, even so late as 1792, tells that in traveling his circuit he used to carry a package of tea with him for his own special refreshment, as it was often difficult to be obtained, and on one occasion, stopping at a country house, he gave a "drawing" to the good woman of the house where he stopped, and requested her to make him some tea, which she did, and having carefully drawn off the water in which it was boiled she brought him the leaves on a plate. There was a certain English minister, who preached in John-street, whose name was WHATCOAL, who had remarkable power in commanding the spirit of the Lord; "Once, at a 'love feast,' says Mr. WAKELEY, 'as he prayed he cried, 'Power! power! now, Lord, send the power,' and the power did come. Oh! what a stream of power came down. Such shouts," he says "I never heard before. There was a bold and independent preacher, named PHŒBUS, who used to make puns on his own name. He was stationed in New-York as early as 1789. Doctor PHŒBUS was worthy of his name, for he was not only a preacher, but a physician and school teacher, and edited a magazine. Being once called upon to supply the place of Mr. SUMMERFIELD, he said, "Don't you see the SUMMERFIELDS can't flourish without the rays of PHŒBUS?"

We find from these "Lost Chapters" that many of the present prominent families of New-York were once Methodists, who are now Episcopalians; but there are, also, among the leading members of the rest many of the descendants of those who helped to plant and water the church in the wilderness.

There is an impression abroad that HENRY WARD BEECHER is a great preacher,—but beyond the circle (by no means a small one) of those who have been in the habit of hearing him, it is very vague and indistinct. At the South, and by many persons at the North, it is popularly supposed that he never discourses upon anything but Slavery,—that he devotes all his sermons to denunciation of slaveholders, and that oddities of speech and of gesture are the main elements of the popularity which he enjoys. For some nine years, however, he has preached in one church, and his congregation grows larger and larger, and his ministrations are more and more acceptable and more and more useful, every year. There is no preacher in this country who has a stronger hold upon the respect, the admiration, the confiding love of his people, and especially of the young men of his congregation, than he. This result indicates a power of character as well as of intellect and eloquence of no common order. It could not be achieved by rant or fanaticism, however zealous or adroit. In point of fact, nothing could be more untrue than this popular notion of Mr. BEECHER'S character and style of preaching. There is not a man in any pulpit less of a zealot, less of a fanatic, less of a bigot than he; nor is there one who relies less than he upon tricks of elocution, or oddities of expression or of thought, for effect. He is powerful and effective because he is natural,—because he speaks of religious topics in the language of common thought instead of the cant phrases and formal texts in which many preachers think it necessary to clothe spiritual discourse. He is occasionally stormy and declamatory,—but this is not his usual, nor is it his most impressive or effective style.

Published sermons seldom, if ever, give a true impression of the characteristics of a preacher. There is always, in this kind of composition, much that is formal, and in this they are substantially all alike.

One of Mr. BEECHER'S lady hearers, however, has hit upon a plan, difficult of execution indeed, but which, well done, will convey a much more life-like and accurate notion of his characteristics than volumes of sermons repeated at length. Mr. BEECHER thinks in pictures. Everything comes to him in the form of illustration, and his sermons are filled with the most exquisitely beautiful images and similes, sometimes carefully wrought out, but, more frequently, barely hinted and suggested, never dragged in for the purpose of rounding a sentence or perfecting a period, but the spontaneous working of the mind, the natural growth of the specific truth to which they relate. For some years Miss E. D. PROCTOR, a young lady, whose poetic contributions to the *Independent*, under the signature of "Dean," are widely and most favorably known, has been in the habit of noting down the most striking of these passages from week to week, and a volume made up of them is announced from the Boston press of PHILLIPS & SAMPSON. The task of catching such winged thoughts and clothing them in proper form is one of great delicacy, and requires mental graces and accomplishments but seldom met. We have seen some of the proof-sheets of this volume, and are confident that the work will be found to have been done with rare felicity and success. We select, at random, a few passages from its pages, which will at once give an idea of the work and of the characteristics of Mr. BEECHER'S ordinary Sunday sermons:

As the pilot boats cruise far out, watching for every whitening sail, and hover through day and night all about the harbor, vigilant to board every ship, that they may bring safely through the Narrows all the wanderers of the ocean, so should we watch off the gate of Salvation for all the souls, tempest-tossed, beating in from the sea of Sin, and guide them through the perilous straits, that at last, in still waters, they may cast the anchor of their hope.

When we receive a grace, it is not because God, out of His infinite stores, takes a grace and hands it down to us, but because it is produced in our life. As pictures are slid into a magic lantern, and then reflected upon a wall, so many people think God slides graces into the heart, and that the man's life only reflects them. But graces are not interjected pictures. Their forms and colors are the substance of the heart. The engineer does not bring the journey to the locomotive; the locomotive produces it. When a watch is rightly constructed, God does not put time into it hour by hour; the regular working of the machinery, so far as the watch is concerned, makes and marks the time. Now, religion, the sum of the graces, is making the right journey heavenward—keeping time to God.

The sweetest music is not the peal of marriage bells, nor tender descants in moonlight woods, nor trumpet notes of victory—it is the soul's welcome to heaven. God grant that when we die there may not come booming to our ear the dreadful sound, "Depart!" but may we hear, stealing upon the air, the mellow chime of all the celestial bells, saying, "Come, come, come, ye blessed, enter ye into the joy of your Lord!"

A father, with his little son, is journeying overland to California, and when at night he pitches his tent in some pleasant valley, the child is charmed with the spot, and begs his father to rear a house and remain there; and he begins to make a little fence about the tent, and digs up the wild flowers and plants them within the inclosure. But the father says, "No, my son. Our home is far distant. Let these things go, for to-morrow we must depart." Now, God is taking us, his children, as pilgrims and strangers, home ward; but we desire to build here, and must be often overthrown before we can learn to seek "the city that hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God."

Take a sharp-cut young saint, just crystallized, as many-pointed and as clear as a diamond, and how good he is!—how decided for the right, and how abhorrent of wrong! He has not yet attained to the meekness and gentleness of Christ. For these graces we must look to the aged saints, who have learned, through the experience of years, to carry themselves always with tender sweetness, and who hang on the horizon of life as the summer sun sometimes hangs in the western sky, mellowing half a hemisphere with its radiance.

Morality must always precede and accompany religion, but religion is much more than morality. You buy a Japonica plant, and determine, in spite of florists, to make it blossom in your parlor. You watch and tend it, and at length the buds appear. Day by day you see them swell, and you fondly hope they will come to perfect flower; but, just as they should open, one after another they drop off; and you look at it, and despairingly exclaim, "All is over for this year!" And I say, "What! the plant is thrifty. Are not Japonica roots, and branches, and leaves good?" "Yes," you answer; but I do not care for them. I bought it for the blossom." Now, when we bring God the roots, and branches, and leaves of morality, he is not satisfied. He wants the blossoming of the heart; and that is religion.

If the architect of a house had one plan, and the contractor had another, what conflicts would there be! How many walls would have to come down, how many doors and windows would need to be altered before the two could harmonize! Of the building of life, God is the architect, and man is the contractor. God has one plan, and man has another. Is it strange that there are clashings and collisions?

To a Christian who has lived all his life long in bondage unto fear, not daring to believe himself a child of God, how sweet will be the waking in heaven! With great dread and trembling he will approach the death hour, and go down through curdling mists and vapors to the unknown sea. And when upon the other shore sweet strains come to his ear, he will not understand them; but fair form after fair form will appear to greet him, and at length, from the impearled atmosphere, God's whole band of gathering and reaping angels, more in number than the autumn leaves out-streaming from the forest when there are bursts of wind, will come forth, filling all the air with music, and minister unto him an abundant entrance into the heavenly kingdom! It were almost enough to make one's heaven to stand and see the first wild stirring of joy in the face, and hear the first rapturous cry as they cross the threshold.

A child lies in his little bed in some high chamber of an old castle, and hears the air growling in the chimney, and the prowling thief-winds at the window, and the scream of the spirits of the air. The storm rocks the walls and beats upon the roof and he shudders, and covers his head, and expects at every burst of thunder that the castle will go crashing to the ground. But down in the room below, his father sits unmoved, reading by the fire, only now and then, when the tempest swells, he raises his spectacles for a moment, and exclaims, "God help the poor wretches on the sea to-night;" or, "I hope no belated traveler is out in such a storm as this," and then turns to his book again. In the morning the child hardly dares to look forth, lest the heavens and the earth have passed away; but the father only walks into his garden, to see if some old tree has been blown down, or some unpropped vine fallen from the trellis.

In times of peril and disaster, the Christian, through his faith and hope in God, is like the father by the fire, while he who has no such trust is tormented with fear and apprehension, like the child in the chamber. Let him who will, swelter in his philosophic anguish; I will rest in the serenity of Christian hope.

The sixth volume of that most servicable book, *Benton's Abridgment of the Debates of Congress from 1789 to 1856*, has been published by APPLETON & Co. The volume commences with the first session of the Fifteenth Congress, December, 1817, and concludes with 4th of March, 1821. Within this period occurred some of the most important events in our history as a nation, including the admission of Missouri as a State.

Lossing's Pictorial History of the United States, adapted for use in Schools, as well as for general reading, has been published by MASON & BROTHERS.

The father of the whole tribe of English magazines is the *Gentleman's*, which is still edited by SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent., as it was in the days when Doctor JOHNSON'S elaborate sentences brought it into notice and popularity. It is among the venerated and venerable literary institutions of Great Britain, and maintains with marvelous persistency the same character which has belonged to it for nearly a hundred years. We notice from the February number that the American publishers of the work are Messrs. WILEY & HALSTED, of this City. When SYLVANUS URBAN first called himself a Gent, that word stood for something very different from what it represents now. In the new edition of Irving's *Sketch Book*, GEOFFREY CRAYON has attempted to modernize his title of Gent. by the addition of an N. But the venerable SYLVANUS does not change with the times, and he still takes pride in calling himself SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.; though no gentleman, much less the editor of a *Gentleman's Magazine*, would think of putting such an addition to his name in these days. It will not be long, probably, ere the word Esq. will be quite as offensive as Gent. is now.

We have from a Boston publisher a slender volume of poems, by HOWARD H. CALDWELL, the longest of the poems being called the "Star of Suicide," and the "star" being Saturn, though why we do not clearly understand; and he introduces the "wondrous CHATTERTON," and the "unhappy NORTH," in one stanza, but we imagine that, except a very small class of readers, no one will know who the unhappy NORTH was, nor why he was unhappy. There is a great range of subjects in Mr. CALDWELL'S poems, but a very uniform merit in their composition.

The *Report of the Proceedings of the 25th Anniversary of the Brotherhood of the Alpha Delta Phi*, held in New-York June 24, 1857, has been published by SCRIBNER, in a very neat booklet. The Oration, by DONALD G. MITCHELL, is one of his most graceful, elegant and scholarly productions.

The Forged Letter, Purporting to be Mr. Irving's.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 19, 1857.

With reference to the spurious letter published in advertisements of a book by Mr. JAMES A. MAITLAND, and falsely ascribed to Mr. WASHINGTON IRVING I have received the following from the publishers of the author.

MR. IRVING naturally shrinks from any more publicity, in connection with such an annoyance: but mere justice to the public, if not to him, requires that a case so shameful as this should be understood and exposed. Messrs. PETERSON & BRO. have evidently been the innocent victims of deception,—but as they have made extensive use of this spurious document, even on the title-page of the book, this statement from Mr. IRVING'S friends becomes a painful necessity.

The peculiar circumstances connected with this matter render it peculiarly annoying to the veteran and respected author, whose kindness and good nature are trespassed upon daily, to a degree that is almost incredible. The difference between what he did write to Mr. MAITLAND, and the document printed,—as well as the dates, &c.,—will be instructively observed. Respectfully yours, G. P. PUTNAM.

P. S. The letter of Mr. MAITLAND in the *Tribune* of this morning is merely an equivocating supplement to the first offence,—and it renders this publication the more necessary.

Letter from Mr. T. B. Peterson.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 17, 1858.

G. P. PUTNAM: *Dear Sir:* Yours is this moment at hand. I have the *original* of the following in Mr. IRVING'S own writing, with the addition I have added in my writing, which I left out:

SUNNYSIDE, Irvington, Nov. 1, 1857.

MY DEAR FRIEND: According to promise I have read *Sartaroe*, and LOW will give you my opinion of the book in a word. It is highly creditable to your genius—it is excellent: all in all, the best novel issued from the American Press for some years past. It *must certainly* meet with success. I will do my best for you. You ought to clear, at least $4,000 or $5,000 by it. I have written to to MURRAY, of London, my old publisher, as I told you I would, and I have advised him to reprint the book there, and have assured him that he ought to send the author £200 sterling for the privilege of printing the work in England. I have great influence with MURRAY. * * * You may use this when the book comes out

With the greatest esteem, I am your friend,
WASHINGTON IRVING.

JAMES A. MAITLAND, New-York.

This work was originally to have been published by FETRIDGE & Co., New-York, and over four months ago they issued circulars of it as in press, which were sent all over the country, and they *at that time* published the above letter as above. On account of the failure of FETRIDGE & Co., arrangements were made with us to publish the work, and among other things handed to us was Mr. IRVING'S own letter.

I have also another, which I only received from the author of *Sartaroe* two days since, of which the following is an exact copy. [The words in brackets are interpolated. See the correct copy below.—G. P. P.]

SUNNYSIDE, Irvington Dec. 12, 1857.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I have read *Sartaroe* with [great] interest and satisfaction. It is written in [excellent] style; is graphic in its details, and gives animated and [interesting] pictures of scenery, manners, and characters in Norway. Different members of my family have derived both pleasure and information from the perusal of it. [It has all the elements of] a successful publication. [I encourage you to proceed in your literary career, and wish you success and prosperity.]

With the greatest esteem, I am your friend,
WASHINGTON IRVING.

JAMES A. MAITLAND, New-York.

At the end of the first letter it expressly states. "*You may use this when the book comes out.*" This is the only reason we have made use of the letter. * * *

My position in business should have at once been a guarantee to you that *I* was authorized to use this letter. Respectfully,

T. B. PETERSON & BRO.

Mr. Maitland's Confession.

GENTLEMEN: The letter dated Nov. 1, 1857, which appears in the circular of Messrs. PETERSON & Co., of Philadelphia, under the signature of WASHINGTON IRVING, purporting to be a commendation of the work entitled *Sartaroe*, written by me, was never written to me by Mr. IRVING, and has been published without his knowledge, approbation or consent.

JAS. A. MAITLAND.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1858.

The Letter which Mr. Irving did write.

SUNNYSIDE, Dec. 12, 1857.

DEAR SIR: I have repeatedly, through the press, given a general apology for a want of promptness in replying to my almost innumerable correspondents. The literary task on which I am engaged engrosses all the time and mind I can devote to the pen at my advanced period of life, so that I find it impossible to cope with the correspondence which overwhelms me.

I read your work with interest and satisfaction. It is written in a good style, is graphic in its details, and gives animated and entertaining pictures of scenery, manners and characters in Norway. Different members of my family have derived both pleasure and information from the perusal of it. I think, therefore, that it will prove a successful publication, and that you will be encouraged to proceed in your literary enterprises.

Wishing you a prosperous career,
I remain yours respectfully,
WASHINGTON IRVING.

JAS. MAITLAND, Esq.

THE STATE CANALS.

The Democratic Plan for Completing the State Canals.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

Assuming, as the officers of the State government must until otherwise instructed by the popular will, that the enlargement is to be completed, the great question arises, how are the funds for the purpose to be obtained? This is indeed a question full of difficulty and embarrassment. The sum required, according to the latest official estimates, is not less than *four millions of dollars*. And it is wanted immediately—that is, within the next two years. Nor is this all. There are other pressing demands on account of the Canals. The late report of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund shows that there is now a floating canal debt of *a million and a quarter of dollars*, which must be immediately provided for. In addition to this, there will be an annual deficiency, until 1871, of $710,000 in the means to pay the interest on the present canal debt. These demands on the Treasury, already contracted, will, for many years to come, in addition to miscellaneous sources of revenue, probably require the imposition of a moderate annual tax to provide for the existing canal debt and preserve the faith and honor of the State. A tax will also be necessary, as it has been for several years past, to furnish means to meet the current expenses of carrying on the government of the State, unless new methods of increasing the revenues of the General Fund can be invented.

Will the people, in addition to this burden already fastened upon them, submit to the imposition of a further tax sufficient to raise the four millions demanded for the canals as soon as the money will be wanted? We think not. We are not prepared to recommend any increase of the taxes already pressing heavily upon a generous but overburdened people—certainly not with their express assent. What, then, shall be done? We answer, *go to the people*. Take their advice. Ask them whether they will furnish the means demanded to finish the canals. They have a right to decide the question, and with their decision there is no alternative but to be content. It is but fair to lay the question distinctly before them, and abide their verdict.

The Constitution has made provision for such an emergency. Under the 12 h section of the 7th article, a law can be passed authorizing the borrowing of the four or five millions necessary for the Canals, and the imposition of an annual tax sufficient to refund the principal and interest within eighteen years. Such a law cannot take effect until submitted to the people and approved by a majority of the votes cast for and against it. It can be passed by the present Legislature, and submitted to the people at the election next Fall, and if approved, the money can immediately thereafter be borrowed, and the Enlargement can be finished before the present State officers go out of office. We have an honest and competent State Engineer. We have a Canal Board in the integrity of which the people can confide. The money, if voted, will be faithfully and honestly expended, and our public works, so long in progress, will be brought to a completion.

We do not say that the people ought to approve such a loan. That is a question which belongs to them to decide. Doubtless they would prefer to furnish the moneys to finish the Canals, by a small tax spread over the term of eighteen years, rather than by an oppressive one, crowded into two or three years. But it is their province to say whether they will furnish them at all. It is certainly Democratic to submit the matter to their decision, and we do not see how any other line of policy can, under the present circumstances, be adopted.

There may be those who suppose that, by a makeshift policy, by resorting to special modes of raising revenues, by taxing special interests, &c., the Canals can be finished without resorting to a loan under the Constitution in the manner above indicated. The taxation of banks, the imposition of tolls upon railroads, the assumption of the deposits of saving banks, of unknown ownership, are among the resorts more or less spoken of in this connection. We will only take space at this time to make two remarks in answer to such suggestions.

1. It is no more than a prudent forecast to assume that all the funds which the State will realize from these or any similar unusual sources of revenue, will be demanded to meet the exigencies of the present indebtedness of the State, and to defray the expenses of the Government from year to year, and that there will be nothing to spare from such quarters to finish the Canals. The demands upon the Treasury, aside from the completion of the enlargement, are fearfully large, and if they can be met for a series of years to come, without taxation, our anticipations will be more than realized.

2. Our theory of government—we think the Democratic theory of government—does not favor the idea that the State shall steal its living as it goes along—embarking on a foreign expedition this year against Banks, next year against Railroads, the third against the mercantile interest, and the fourth against the agricultural interest, and so on, robbing special interests by turns, and in the end robbing the whole people and involving them and itself in general bankruptcy.

This is not an honest way of getting a living, and it can hardly be any more honest when adopted by a Government, than when followed by an individual. The burthens of Government should be equally distributed, and a constant struggle to shoulder them off upon this or that special interest cannot, in the end, promote the general welfare. We regard the principles of the Democratic Party as opposed to special or class taxation. In relation to levying tolls upon freight carried by railroads, our views have been fully and somewhat elaborately expressed in past years, and they rest upon general, and as we believe, sound principles. We are in favor of commercial freedom. We wish to see the commerce of the country at liberty to select such routes of transit as best to promote its interests, without being trammeled or restrained by legislation. If private or associated wealth can construct modes of communication more attractive than those owned by the State, there is no sound principle on which the travel of the country can be denied their advantages, or the farmer can be embarrassed in using them for the conveyance of his products, or the mechanic of his manufactures, or the merchant of his goods. To impose tolls upon the traveler, the farmer, the mechanic or the merchant for the use of the communication best adapted to their wants, is to visit them with a special and unjust tax, and to violate the principle of commercial freedom which the Democratic creed has been accustomed to cherish. Our legislation should adhere to sound theories of government. A political party which does not rest on such a basis can have no permanent existence.

But we started with the purpose of inquiring whether the Canals can be finished and how? We have presented the only mode of action on that subject, which we deem practicable, and open to adoption with any probability of success, and we have only alluded to the other topics as collateral to the main point of discussion. Our conclusion is that we must appeal to the people and submit to them the question whether they will furnish the four or five millions demanded to complete our public works. *If they respond affirmatively, the money can be had, at any time after the next election, to finish the Canals—paying for the work as it progresses*, instead of leaving the contractors to rely on the mercy of note brokers in shaving the dishonored drafts of the State.

THE AMERICAN UNION.

Senator Crittenden on the Slavery Agitation and the Union.

MR. PRESIDENT: I am, according to the denominations now usually employed by parties in this country, a Southern man. I have lived all my life in a Southern State. I have been accustomed from my childhood to that frame of society of which Slavery forms a part. I am, so far as regards the necessary defence of the rights of the South, as prompt and as ready to defend them as any man the wide South can hold; but in the same resolute and determined spirit in which I would defend any invasions of its rights, and for which I would put my foot as far as he who went furthest, I will concede to others their rights, and I will maintain and defend them. With the same feeling with which I know I would defend my own rights, I will respect theirs. I never expected Kansas to be a Slave State. I believed that those at the South who expected it would be deluded. There was some vague hope that when the Missouri Compromise line was taken away and abolished, Slavery might be extended in that direction, but I did not believe it. I believed that the Missouri Compromise line fixed in 1820 was about that territorial line, north of which Slavery, if it could exist, would not be profitably employed: and our experience has shown that the wise men who made that compromise judged rightly. We have found no instance in which it has been found profitable anywhere there. I believed that the idea of making Kansas a Slave State was a delusion to the South; that her hopes would never be realized, if she entertained such a hope as that. I thought, therefore, it would have been better, without examining scrupulously into its constitutionality, to let the Missouri Compromise stand. I regretted its repeal. I did not believe the South would gain anything by it, or that the North would gain by it.

That compromise was a bond and assurance of peace. I would not have disturbed it. It was hallowed in my estimation by the men who had made it. It was hallowed in my apprehension by the beneficial consequences that resulted from it. It was hailed, at the time it was made, by the South. It produced good, and nothing but good, from that time. Often have you, Sir, [addressing Mr. TOOMBS,] and I, and all of the old Whig party, triumphed in that act as one of the great achievements of our leader, HENRY CLAY. It was from that, among other things, that he derived the proudest of all his titles—that of the pacificator and peace-maker of his country. We ascribed to him a great instrumentality in the passage of that law, and over and over again have I claimed credit and honor for him for this act. This, for thirty years, has been my steadfast opinion. I have been growing, perhaps, during that time, a little older, and am a little less susceptible of new impressions and novel opinions. I cannot lay aside the idea that the law which made that line of division was a constitutional one. I believed so then. All the people believed it. I must be permitted to retain that opinion still; to go on, at any rate, to my end with the hope that I have not been praising and have not been claiming credit for others for violating the Constitution of their country.

Sir, the men who passed that measure were great men; they were far seeing men. Without argument now, I am content to rest my faith upon the authority of those great men—PINCKNEY, CLAY, LOWNDES, old President MONROE, the last of the patriarchs of the Revolution, with his learned and able Cabinet, and then, what is more than all, thirty five years of acquiescence in it, and peace under it in these States. Whatever quarrels you may have had about it in Congress, there was always enough to uphold and sustain that law; and never, until 1854, was it repealed, or its constitutionality questioned, that I know of. I regretted its repeal, because I feared that it would lead to new agitations and new dangers. Has it not? What has been our experience?

The authors of the measure which repealed that compromise—honorable and patriotic I know them to be, many of them my personal friends—promised great blessings from it, greater peace and greater repose by localizing the Slavery question, as it was said. Then this act was to localize the question of Slavery, and all agitation was to be at an end. It was to give peace to the country. So the President said. The President in his Message at the commencement of this session, or in his special Message—I do not know which—imagines the country to have been in great agitation on the subject of Slavery, when the Kansas-Nebraska act came and put a stop to it, until some time afterwards it was revived. Why, Sir, exactly the contrary seems to me to be the true history of the transaction. We were becoming tranquilized under the compromises of 1850 in addition to the Missouri Compromise; all was subsiding into submission and acquiescence, when, to obtain a greater degree of peace and secure us for the future against all agitation, this bill of 1854, repealing the Missouri Compromise was passed. What has it produced? Has it localized the question of Slavery? Has it given us peace? All can answer that question. It has given us everything but peace. It has given us everything but a cessation of agitation. It has given us trouble, nothing but trouble. That has been the consequence of it so far.

I am as anxious now as any man here to close up this scene. I would vote for the admission of Kansas upon almost any terms that would give peace and quiet. If I thought this bill would do so, I should vote for it. I would suppress all scruples for the sake of that peace. If I was sure such would be its result, I would vote for it, thinking myself justified by the price that was to be paid—the peace of my country and the restoration of good-will among my fellow-citizens. I do not hope for it. I fear further trouble. We are again told that this will have the effect, at any rate, of localizing the question of Slavery, and that we shall be no more troubled with it, that the mischief and clamor and agitation will all be confined to the limits of Kansas. This is the same hope that was disappointed when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed. The same hope was indulged in then, and since then there has been nothing but agitation on the subject, increasing with every day.

Again, we have the idea of localizing it presented. Now, Sir, if it is to be debated anywhere, it will be debated here; and, perhaps, if it is to be debated anywhere, it is best that it should be debated here; because we might hope, Mr. President, that in this body it would be debated with a spirit of moderation and conciliation that would deprive it of many mischievous consequences if it were agitated and debated among men without our years, without our responsibilities, and without the restraints which our conditions and our knowledge impose upon us. We do not debate it in the right way here. We allow ourselves to become too much excited about it. To this great country, now, what is Kansas and this Kansas question, and the two or three hundred slaves who are there, that you and I and all the Senate should be here day and night, and using such language of vituperation and invective on this subject as we often do? Look at our great country, and the great subjects which claim our attention as her legislators; look at them all in their majesty and their magnitude, and then say, how little, pitiful, in comparison, is the question about which we are making so much strife and contention.

On this subject, and on many others, it seems to me that it becomes us, of all the citizens of this great Republic, to set to our fellow-citizens examples of moderation and conciliation. What good does the mutual charge of aggression, often fiercely repeated? what good do these invectives of one against another? Especially let me say to my friends of the North, why indulge in invectives of the most reproachful character, upon those who, in fourteen or fifteen States of this great country, are slaveholders? Does that give you any cause to traduce them? Cannot you live content with the institutions which please you better, and leave these fellow-citizens, who have just the same right to adopt Slavery that you have your institutions, to enjoy their liberty in peace also? Is there anything in the difference of our institutions which ought to make us inimical to one another? How was it with our fathers? Did not they live together in peace and harmony? Did not they fight together? Did not they legislate together? Did they ever abuse and reproach each other about the question of Slavery? Never, that I have read of. Why is it that we cannot do as they did? Have we degenerated from those fathers, or have we grown so much better and purer than they were? I doubt whether we are any better; and I expect neither, notwithstanding all that is said about progress, that we are at all more sensible than those fathers who made the Constitution of the United States, and laid the foundation of this great Government of ours. They gave us an example of brotherhood; and when we look at all that connects us—all that unites and makes us one people—how much more powerful would its influence seem to be to connect us together, than the power of Slavery and Anti-Slavery to divide us? We are united by circumstances of which we cannot divest ourselves. We are united in language, in blood, in country, in all the memories of the past, in all the hopes of the future. This is our connection, leading and pointing to the brightest destiny that ever awaited any people. All the unnumbered blessings of the future are in full prospect; but there is this little, this comparatively small matter of contention, that we seem disposed to nurse up into continual occasion for philippics and for reproaches. This is not the right temper with which to regard the subject. Crimination and recrimination is not the way to strengthen that Union—that Union of brotherhood, of good-will, of cooperation for all great national purposes, which our fathers formed.

I was gratified to hear comparisons made of the mighty resources of the different sections of this country. It was a proud exhibition. The Honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HAMMOND) gave us, in a very interesting and eloquent manner, the mighty resources of the South. They are beyond estimate—beyond calculation. This is replied to by a gentleman from the North, who gives us the mighty resources and the mighty power of New England and the non-slaveholding States. Well, Sir, if the conclusion which might be drawn from it was true, that each of those sections would, by itself, make a mighty country that any one of us might be proud of, what a magnificent country is made when we put it all together! What a magnificent abode for man, such as the Almighty never gave to any other people, and never placed on the surface of this earth.

It seems to me the most natural union in the world—the South, with her great and her rich productions, while the North abounds with ingenuity, labor, mechanical skill, navigation and commerce. The very diversity of our resources is the natural cause of union between us. It would not do for us all to make cotton, nor would it do for us all to work in your manufactories. Nature seems to have organized here this country, adapted to union of people North and South. Nature has given her sanction to the Union. Nature has traced that Union, and you alone disturb it. Gentlemen, you alone disturb it by making this subject of Slavery the cause of dissension. Of the dissension itself it is not so much the cause, for we seldom come to a question that calls upon us to act on the subject. Now, if we were through with this petty Kansas affair, what a summer sea of boundless expanse lies before us, where there is nothing but repose. There is no other territory that you can dispute about in my lifetime, or the lifetime of any man here. This is the last point on which a controversy can possibly be made. We went through many difficulties on this subject before the Missouri Compromise, but, on other occasions, the question has presented itself with practical consequences. Now we have reached the last of it, the least of it. Let us settle this matter in peace; let us settle it in good temper; and I see nothing before us but a long period of repose, and, I hope, of mutual conciliation. Of one thing, I am certain, that crimination and recrimination between the North and the South, the getting up and maintaining of sectional feeling, sectional passion, sectional prejudices, can do no good to any section; and there is not one Senator here who does not recognize and feel all this as much as I do. I am certain of it.

My vote on this subject, Sir, has nothing sectional in it. The difficulty I have really in voting is, that this is regarded by some as a sectional question; and I am on one side of it, and they on the other side of it, if we divide on it as a sectional question. Now, I do not regard it as a sectional question. My allegiance is not to any particular section. I do not want to know any such thing as a section in my conduct here. I want to be governed by a Constitutional spirit, and a constitutional and a just principle, in all I do no matter whether it relates to the North or to the South. I do not want to increase the sectionality which exists in the country by placing myself or my vote upon it, so far as regards this question. I want to wipe out that sectionalism. I wish that no one here would vote upon it as a sectional question. I do not. I vote upon it as a Senator of the United States of America. That is my country, and my great country. The Constitution of the United States intended to wipe out all these lines of division and sectionalism. It is we—we, that disturb our own Union. It is we that make sections; it is we that make sectional lines to divide and distract the country, whose Constitution, whose present interest, whose future hopes, all tend to unite us.

There are some doctrines which have been advanced here with which I disagree, and upon which I will briefly express my views. Some gentlemen have argued and they have the high authority of the President to sustain them, that the Kansas-Nebraska act gave all the authority that is usually conferred by what is called an enabling act on the people of a Territory. I never considered it so. I do not believe it is to be considered so. Some gentlemen, on the other hand, maintain that, under the Kansas-Nebraska act, the Convention were bound to submit the Constitution to the people for the popular suffrage; indeed, that it is the right of the people to have every convention submit every constitution to them. I do not agree to that doctrine. The people are too sovereign to be required to do that. They can confer upon a convention the power to make a constitution that shall be good without reference to any other power. The sovereignty over the Territory is in this Government. It belongs to the people of the United States, one and all. The people of the States own it, and they are the real sovereigns of the Territory, and we as their representatives. They have no more power in the Territory than we give. They have no government but what we give. It is not in the nature of things that they should have. All squatter sovereignties, and sovereignties of all sorts, vanish before the sovereignty of the people of the United States.

But the President says, in reference to this Kansas Constitution, that, although it contains a provision that after 1864 a Convention may be called to change it, the people can, nevertheless, change it before that time. That is to say, the people, by their irresistible power, can at any time, notwithstanding the provisions of their Constitution to the contrary, change it as they please. Sir, this is a very high authority, the President of the United States; but it is, in my humble judgment, a very dangerous doctrine and a very untrue one. The people cannot bind themselves by a Constitution! I thought that was one of the great virtues and purposes of a Constitution. We admit them to be sovereign. Why cannot they make what sort of a Constitution they please? The Constitution which sovereignty makes, in all its parts and in all its purposes, must be the rule of conduct for all. It cannot be abolished, except in the manner prescribed and pointed out in the Constitution itself, if any manner is prescribed.

If the President's doctrine on this subject be true, what becomes of the Constitution of the United States? Instead of following the mode of amendment prescribed in the Constitution, the people, by their irresistible power, may in any other manner at any time change the whole frame of our Government. There is not a State Constitution in the Union that does not impose some restraint as to the manner of change. What would a Constitution be if it were just as liable to change as any ordinary act of the Legislature? It would lose its character. Those who talk to the people about the unlimited and illimitable power they possess are teaching a dangerous doctrine. That is a sort of sovereignty which the people cannot exercise. It may be made very flattering to their ears, but it is impracticable in the nature of things. It cannot be exercised at all. The people must exercise their sovereignty through agencies. They must exercise it through representatives and governments; they must exercise it safely through constitutions. If they could not make constitutions bind themselves, their sovereignty never would be safe. If it were not invested in the constitution, it would be constantly escaping into the hands of some of those gentlemen who could talk most eloquently to the people about their irresistible sovereignty. That would be the end of that sort of sovereignty in the people.

The people must understand that their sovereignty, their practical sovereignty, is to be exercised through representatives and delegates, over whom they are to hold the proper control; and to hold that control, and to fix and make permanent and operative their sovereignty, they must put it in the form of a constitution. That is the only security for popular sovereignty. Therein it exists, and therein alone can it exist. It is not true that the people cannot bind themselves, and are not bound by the restrictions of their constitution. They may rebel against their own constitution; they may violate their own law and constitution, just as they could violate the law or constitution of any other people; but it does not follow that, because they could do that, they have not created a political obligation on themselves by a constitution, only to amend that instrument in the guarded, temperate, gradual method which the constitution may have provided for and prescribed.

Sir, I am sorry to have occupied the time of the Senate so long. I can say, with the President of the United States, that on this important occasion I have endeavored to do my duty, with a full sense of my responsibility to my God and to my country. Under the conviction that the best results to be obtained under the present circumstances, unless some material amendment can be made to the bill, will be attained by rejecting this Constitution, I shall give my vote against it; but so anxious am I to conclude this subject, that I intend, before it is finally acted upon by the Senate, to propose an amendment. This would not be the proper time to offer it; I am not prepared now to offer it; but the effect of it will be to admit Kansas into the Union upon condition that this Constitution of hers be submitted to a fair vote of the qualified electors of Kansas, to be ratified by them; and if so ratified, the President, on information of the fact, shall proclaim it a State of the Union without further proceedings; and, if it be not ratified, to have a new Constitutional Convention convened. My amendment will be an enabling act in effect, but admitting Kansas for the present.

A bill has passed both Houses of the Maine Legislature in relation to marriage, which repeals the existing law, and requires that parties intending marriage shall deposit a notice of their intention with the Clerk of the towns in which they respectively reside, and he to enter the same in a book kept for that purpose; said notice to remain on file five days, at the end of which time, if no legal objections are interposed, the Clerk can issue a certificate, when the parties can be married.

The Governor of Connecticut has appointed Friday, 2d April, as a day of fasting and prayer.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Hall.

The trial of John Fredericks, indicted for making counterfeit money, was conc

Rice Market.—The demand is pretty brisk, at advancing prices. New-Orleans 32c.@33c.; Porto Rico, 29c.@30½c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@26c.; Clayed Cuba 28c.@29c.

Naval Stores.—Are generally quiet at previous quotations. Crude Turpentine, $4 ₱ 280 lbs; Spirits Turpentine, 50c.@51c., cash, ₱ gallon; Common Resin, $1 52½@$1 55 ₱ 310 lbs., delivered.

Wilmington, March 16.—Turpentine is in fair inquiry, and prices have advanced 15c. on all qualities; sales yesterday of 600 bbls. at $2 75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and $3 65 for hard; and this morning 1,475 bbls. at $2 60 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and $1 70 for hard—all ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine—200 bbls. changed hands yesterday at 47c. ₱ gallon; no sales this morning. Resin—Sales yesterday of 530 bbls. No. 1 at $2 37½, and 60 do. inferior at $1 75 ₱ bbl.; no sales of common. Tar is in demand and market firm; sales yesterday afternoon of 156 bbls., and this morning 511 do. at $1 60 ₱ bbl.

Oils—Holders ask higher prices for Crude Whale and Crude Sperm, which circumstance tends to check business. Crude Whale is quoted at 54c.@56c., and Crude Sperm at $1 25½@$1 26½ ₱ gallon. Linseed is salable and firm at 60c.@61c. ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

Provisions—Pork is quiet, at former rates Sales 320 bbls., in lots, at $16 50@$16 60 for Mess, and $13 40@$13 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, and are worth 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive and somewhat nominal, at 8c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. 4,500 patent covered Hams, deliverable in April and May, have been contracted for, for the California market, on private terms. Lard is moderately inquired for at earlier prices. The transactions since our last embrace 200 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@10c. Beef is in demand and is firm; the transactions consist of 170 bbls., in lots at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess, $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess; $16@$18 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess and Prime Beef, $22@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$19 for choice, ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at full rates—14c.@20c. for Ohio; 17c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request and is worth 8½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

Rice—Sales have been reported of 75 tcs. ordinary to prime at $3 25@$4, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

Sugars—Are less active, but are stiffly held. Sales have been reported since our last of only about 400 hhds., in lots, at 5½c.@7¼c. for New-Orleans, and 5½c.@6¾c. for Cuba, ₱ lb.

Tallow—Sales 5,000 lbs. strictly prime at 10½c., cash; and 3,000 lbs. rough fat on private terms.

Teas—The auction sale, to-day, resulted less satisfactorily than the preceding one. Most of the lots offered, nearly all greens, were sold; the low grades, which the trade most required, at steady rates, but the medium and finer qualities at easier prices.

We annex a report of the last sold by L. M. Hoffman & Co., imported ₱ *Surprise*, &c.—terms 6 mos.

Hyson—44 hf. chests at 66c.; 37 do. 53c.; 30 do. 51c.; 23 do. 50c.; 11 do. 49c.; 24 do. 48½c.; 20 do. 46c.; 10 do. 36c.; 108 do 37½c.; 147 do. 36c.; 37 do. 35½c.; 10 do. 34c.; 88 cases do. 62c.

Young Hyson—42 half chests 54¾c.; 208 do 50c.; 74 do. 49½c.; 25 do. 48¾c.; 25 do. 48c.; 64 do. 47½c.; 35 do. 46¾c.; 117 do. 46c.; 274 do. 45½c.; 337 do. 45c.; 35 do. 44¾c.; 66 do. 44c.; 268 do. 43¾c.; 166 do. 42c.; 28 do. 40¾c.; 37 do. 39¾c.; 289 do 38¾c.; 52 do. 37¾c.; 569 co. 37c.; 10 do. 35c.; 18 do. 34½c.; 28 do. 34c.; 421 do. 33c.; 301 do. 32½c.; 48 cases do. 66c.; 46 do. 57¾c.

Hyson Skin—20 hf. chests at 40¾c.; 24 do. 37¾c.; 54 do. 32c.; 34 do 26c.

Twankay—48 half chests at 40¾c.; 19 do. at 38¾c.; 24 do. at 37c.; 11 do. at 36¾c.; 114 do. at 35c.; 220 do. at 33¾c.; 80 do. at 33c.; 50 do. at 32½c.; 35 do. at 32c.

Gunpowder—11 half chests at 66¾c., 15 do. at 65c.; 15 do. at 61¾c.; 30 do. at 58c.; 14 do. at 57¾c.; 97 do. at 56c.; 12 do. at 52½c.; 63 do. at 50c.; 37 do. at 47c.; 54 do. at 46c.; 63 do. at 45½c.; 125 do. at 42c.; 35 cases at 66c.; 34 do. at 65c.; 24 do at 60c.

Imperial—12 half chests at 58¾c.; 10 do. at 55c.; 47 do. at 54c; 27 do. at 48¾c.; 26 do. at 48c.; 80 do. at 47c; 92 do. at 45c.; 15 cases at 64c.; 15 do. at 63c.

Souchong—100 chests at 25½c.

Congou—72 half chests at 20c.

Tobacco—Desirable qualities are scarce, hence the business lacks vigor. Prices continue to favor sellers. The transactions, since Tuesday, include 83 hhds. Kentucky at 8¾c.@15c.; 68 cases Seedleaf at 8c.@30c.; 27 cases Florida at 15c.@24c., and 194 bales Havana at 33c.@35c., ₱ lb. Also, by auction, to-day, 50,000 Havana Cigars at $7 25@$16; 45,000 German do. at $4 25@$6, and 20,000 Domestic do. at $4 25 ₱ thousand. In Louisville, Ky., during the week ending March 17, Tobacco opened buoyantly, but closed with less firmness; 325 hhds. were sold, including merchantable lugs, at $4 50@$6; medium leaf, $6@$8; good to fine leaf, $8@$11.

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, March 11.

Stock on hand 1st September, 1858	hhds 13,806
Arrived since	hhds 13,676
Total	hhds 27,482
Exported to date	hhds 20 007
Stock on hand not cleared March 11, 1858	hhds 7,475

Whisky—Sales since our last 1,200 bbls., in lots, at 23c.@23½c., and 60 hhds. Drudge at 22½c. ₱ gallon.

Freights—Were rather more active at former rates. For Liverpool, Cotton 7-32d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d @1s. 9d ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4¾d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods 15s.@20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d ₱ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s. 3d @4s 6d. ₱ tc; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.; Heavy Goods, 25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

Cincinnati Provision Trade.

From the Price Current, March 17.

The market during the past week has undergone but little change, though the feeling has been heavier, and the market generally weak, not being in that state which would bear much pressure at any time. The speculative demand has subsided, and the legitimate demand has been too small to make large holders feel comfortable, still there has not been any marked anxiety to sell. The business done has been quite small, being for each day, as far as made public, as follows:

In bulk Meat, Wednesday, 25 000 lbs.; Sides 7¾c.; 10 hhds. Shoulders at 6c. packed; 6,000 pieces do. at 5¾c. packed, and 50,000 lbs. at 5½c., loose. Thursday, 60.000 lbs. Sides at 7 11-16c., and 100,000 do. at 5¾c. and 7¾c. for Shoulders and Sides. Friday, 35,000 lbs. Shoulders at 5¾c. Saturday, 90 hhds. and 1,000 pcs. Shoulders and Sides at 5¾c.@7¾c. packed. Monday, 80,000 lbs. shoulders and sides at 5½c.@7½c., loose. Yesterday 500,000 lbs. and 800 pkgs. at 5¾c.@7¾c. for shoulders and sides, and 100,000 lbs. at 5½c.@7¾c. for shoulders and sides; rather below the market. Closing at 5¾c.@7¾c. for shoulders and sides. We heard of no sale of hams, and must call the price nominal. The decline for the week is ¾c. In Bacon, Wednesday, 90 hhds. sides at 8¾c., and 56 do. do. at 8¾c.; Monday, 125 hhds. sides at 8¾c.; Tuesday, yesterday, 100, 85, 180 and 50 hhds. sides at 8½c., indicating a decline of ¼c. We heard of no sales of shoulders; they can be bought for 6¾c. We quote 6¾c., 8¾c., 9c., 10c. and 11c. as the rates for shoulders, sides, common hams, and canvassed and sugar cured do.

In Mess Pork, Friday, 140 bbls. at $15 25, and 100 do. at $15 12. Saturday, 350 do at $15 25, and 100 do. County at $15. The demand for this article has been quite limited, and the market closes dull, with no demand at over $15. A lot of 1,000 bbls. was sold at $16, to be delivered 1st of next June. A lot, delivered at Chillicothe, was in the market yesterday, and the highest offer which could be obtained was $14 50.

In Lard, Friday, 350 bbls. at 9½c., and 800 kegs at 11c. Tuesday, 150 kegs at 10½c., and 200 bbls. at 9¾c. The demand is very light, and the market closes dull at 9¾c. for bbl.; kegs nominal.

Live Stock Market Reports.

Brighton Market, March 13.—At Market, 900 Beef Cattle, 126 Stores, 3,000 Sheep and Lambs, and 160 Swine.

Beef Cattle—Prices, extra, at $8; first quality, $7 @$7 50; second quality, $6 50; third quality, $5; ordinary, $4 75.

Working Oxen—$95, $100, $115, $120@$130.

Milch Cows—Sales at $31@$37; common do., $20 @$21.

Veal Calves—Sales at $4, $4 25@$4 50 each.

Stores—Yearlings, $18@$21; two years old, $24@ $27; three years old, $30@$34.

Hides—5c.@5½c. ₱ lb., (none but slaughter at this market.)

Calf Skins—9c.@10c.

Tallow—7c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

Pelts—$1@$1 25 each.

Sheep and Lambs—$2@$2 75; extra, $4@$5.

Swine—Stores—Wholesale, 6c.; retail, 6¾c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Fat Hogs, none.

Number of stock cars over the different railroads: Western and Fitchburg, 92; Lowell and Boston, 28; Boston and Maine, none.

Remarks—Prices of Beef Cattle about the same as last week, though sales are not as quick. Sheep and Lambs are lower. A small advance on Swine.

Baltimore Cattle Market, March 18.—The offerings were again large to day, and prices have slightly declined. There were 800 head offered, of which 200 head were driven off, 50 left over, and the balance were sold at prices ranging from $3@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to $6@$9 50, and averaging $4.

Hogs—The market for Hogs was dull, and prices have declined. Sales were made to-day at prices ranging from $7@$7 75 ₱ 100 lbs. net.

Sheep—Are in limited demand, but prices are unchanged. Sales were made at prices ranging from $4@$6 ₱ 100 lbs. gross.

Jefferson City, Wednesday Evening, March 10.—**Beef Cattle**—A fair supply of Western offers. The market was slow and prices in favor of purchasers, at 7c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., net, for fair and good Western. Receipts 190 head.

Hogs—Prices vary from 7c.@8c. ₱ lb., net.

Sheep—Stock moderate. Price at $4@$5 50 ₱ head for fair Sheep. Receipts 300 head.

Milch Cows—But few offer. We quote at $30@$75 ₱ head. Receipts 10 head.

Veal Cattle—Receipts 130 head. The market was dull at $7 50@$12 50 ₱ head. Receipts 120 head.

Union Bank, New-York, March 16, 1858.

$1,000 Reward.—One thousand dollars reward will be paid by this Bank for the apprehension and safe custody, in this City, of Benjamin K. Brotherson, late third book-keeper in this Bank, a defaulter to a large amount, and gone to parts unknown. Said Brotherson is of slight form, about five feet eight inches in height, sandy hair and whiskers, has a peculiar habit of carrying his arms extended from his body, and is about 36 or 40 years of age.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Grand Street Lansante—Tickets of admission to Crystal Palace April 8, now ready, price $2, admitting a lady and gentleman. Single tickets, $1. Office No. 560 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE HUGUENOTS.

Lessee and Sole Director.....B Ullman.

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is respectfully called to the following STATEMENT:

THE OPERA MATINEE announced for to-day CANNOT positively take place, the powers of the artists being too severely taxed by their exertions in singing in the "Huguenots." It will be given next Saturday.

THE HUGUENOTS will be given most positively for the last time during the next week, as the director stands pledged to produce Mr. Fry's

LEONORA before the close of the season, which will most positively take place on March 26, as the Academy of Music will have to be prepared for

Mr. SARD'S CONCERT.

The public are respectfully informed that the farewell appearances of

CARL FORMES are unavoidably limited to

FOUR MORE NIGHTS.

MONDAY, MARCH 22, at 7½,

THE HUGUENOTS.

ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS.

Reserved Seats, $2 and $1 50, according to location; Family Circle 50 cents; Amphitheatre 25 cents.

The sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy of Music, East 14th st.; C. BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway, and SIDELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau.

Most positively last night (but two) of

THE HUGUENOTS

FIVE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENES, painted by Allegri and Calvo

THREE HUNDRED COSTLY DRESSES, part of which have been made in Paris, by the costumer of the Grand Opera, and the rest have been manufactured here from original drawings. They will exactly correspond to the epoch in which the action takes place—1572.

A MISE EN SCENE fully equalling that of the most celebrated European Opera House, supported by 200 supernumeraries, representing an extraordinary variety of characters, corps de ballet, cavalcades and illuminations.

ENTIRELY NEW PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS.

A CHORUS OF ONE HUNDRED.

ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.

The principal roles by

LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, SIEDENBURG, TIBERINI, GASSIER, TAFFANELLI, ROTTO, PIKANESER, BEUTLER, OEHLEN, DUBREUIL AND CARL FORMES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONSIEUR MUSARD.

Mr. ULLMAN has much pleasure in announcing that he has concluded an engagement with MONSIEUR MUSARD, the celebrated composer and proprietor of the renowned CONCERTS MUSARD IN PARIS, and conductor of the famed BALS MASQUES which are annually given at the IMPERIAL GRAND OPERA.

Monsieur Musard will arrive in New York in the *Arabia*, due on Friday of the present week, and make his FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA IN A SERIES OF MONSTER CONCERTS AND BALLS, ON OR ABOUT THE SIXTH OF APRIL

The following eminent Solo Players, from the Grand Opera in Paris, the Musard Concerts on the Boulevards, the Garde Impériale and the famous Musique des Guides, will appear in these Concerts, in addition to an imposing force of

ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

MONS. LEGENDRE,

First Cornet à piston, from the Garde Impériale.

MONS. DEMERSMANN,

First Solo Flute and Piccolo, from the Concerts Musard.

MONS. MOREAU,

First Solo Opheclеide, from the Concerts Musards.

MONS. HUBERTS,

First Solo Hautboy, from the Opera in Paris.

MONS ARTUS,

First Solo Bassoon, from la Musique des Guilles.

Several engagements with some of the most celebrated instrumentalists are still pending, which when concluded, will be duly announced.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

GREAT TRIUMPH OF JESSIE BROWN.

AN ADDITIONAL TABLEAU has been arranged, representing the arrival of GENERAL HAVELOCK.

Engagement of

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as Jessie Brown in the great original play, in three acts, founded on the beautiful episode in the present Indian war, and written by

MR. DION BOURCICAULT, the author of "London Assurance," who appears as Nena Sahib, takes

HIS BENEFIT

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 20, when will be performed the new and original drama in three acts.

JESSIE BROWN;

OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

Written by Dion Bourcicault, Esq., author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts."

New scenery by Messrs. Riviere and Isherwood.

The Nena Sahib, Rajah of Bithoor.....Mr. D Bourcicault.
Achmet, his Vakeel.....Mr. Grosvenor.
Randal McGregor, Capt. in the 78th Highlanders.....Mr. Lester.
Geordie McGregor, his brother, Ensign in the 32d Regiment.....Mr. A H Davenport.
Rev. David Blount, Chaplain to the 32d Regiment.....Mr Blake.
Sweenie, private 32d Regiment.....Mr. T. B Johnston.
Cassidy, corporal 32d Regiment.....Mr. Sloan.
Highlanders of the 78th Regiment.
Soldiers of the 32d Regiment.
Sonbadars, Sepoys, Hindoos, Hockahburdar, Feroshes, and followers of Nena Sahib.
Amy Campbell.....Mrs. Hoey.
Charlie and Effie, her children.....Master and Miss Reeves.
Jessie Brown, her servant.....Miss Agnes Robertson.
Alice.....Mrs. Allen.

THE FINAL CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS, with which this intensely interesting and exciting drama concludes, arouses the audience to the greatest enthusiasm. This scene has been called for twice and thrice each night, amidst an excitement never equalled.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. STUART has the pleasure to announce that Mr. DION BOURCICAULT, the author of the great drama of JESSIE BROWN;

OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,

will take his benefit on

THIS EVENING.

The works of this, the greatest living dramatist in the English tongue, form the great standard of attraction at this moment, not only in this theatre, which derives the advantage of his special interest, but in almost every theatre in England and America. The many to whom he has imparted instruction and delight, will Mr Stuart feels assured, be happy of this opportunity to evince their acknowledgment. Box book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,

In addition to her beautiful portraiture of JESSIE BROWN,

Will appear, for the first time in eighteen months, in Bourcicault's charming Play of

THE YOUNG ACTRESS;

In which she personates five different characters.

MARIA, the Manager's Daughter.
SALLY BROWN, the Yorkshire Girl.
EFFIE HEATHERBLOOM, the Scotch lassie.
HARRY, the German boy.
CORNY BLAKE, an Irish lad.

With a variety of SONG AND DANCE;

being for the Benefit of DION BOURCICAULT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

OPENING NIGHT, TUESDAY, March 23.

RETURN OF THE INCOMPARABLE RAVELS.

GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME,

assisted by their

GREAT DOUBLE CORPS OF ARTISTS,

And positively their last

PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA,

previous to their final retirement from the stage.

MARIETTA ZANFRETTA ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

KIM-KA.

GABRIEL RAVEL in the comic part of Vantilutaw.

ANTOINE as Kim-Ka. JEROME as Keying.

BIANCO.

Bianco.....ANTOINE | Brocolo.....JEROME

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. To commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Upper boxes 25 cents. Children 25 cents

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

ANOTHER GREAT NOVELTY.

GRAND COMBINATION OF AMERICAN TALENT.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 20, 1858,

AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,

will be presented Buckstone's thrilling 3 act drama of THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.

A GIPSEY STORY.

Cynthia, the gipsey girl.....Miss Laura Keene
Starlight Bess, ballad singer, &c.....Miss Polly Marshall
Agnes.....Virginia C. Howard | Hagar.....Miss Wells
Lemuel, a gipsey boy.....Mr. H. A. Perry
Jarmel, the wolf.....Mr. H. F Daly
Cheap John.....Mr. Jefferson | The Kinchin.....Mr Peters
Alfred.....Mr. Stoddart | Capt. Hugh.....Mr Gile

No other piece will be performed the same evening.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¾ precisely.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL DRAMA EVER PRODUCED HERE.

BRIDE OF AN EVENING,

Dramatized by Mr. H. WATKINS from the ever popular NEW-YORK LEDGER, and to be repeated THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, as well as EVENING at 7 o'clock in a

STYLE OF PROFUSE MAGNIFICENCE.

Godfrey Farquier Dulanie, a young student.....Mr. Watkins
Miss Honora Paule, a young Heiress.....Mrs. C. Howard
Ernest Heine.....Mr. D. Ryan

The MAMMOTH LADY, weighing 700 pounds; the LIVING SKELETON, weighing only 50 pounds; the original Happy Family; the Panopticon Studio, with its illuminated pictures; are all to be seen here now, as well as the inimitable Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, the greatest curiosity now in America; the Happy Family, &c.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 20, 1858,

Will be acted the tragic play of

PIZARRO; OR THE DEATH OF ROLLA.

Rolla.....Mr. McKean Buchanan

To be followed by for the last time,

THE GOLD HUNTERS.

To conclude with the play, for the first time here, of BOBBER THE RAINE.

Doors open at 6½; curtain rises at 7½.

Cabd.—CRYSTAL PALACE—SONS OF MALTA.—The Committee of the Crystal Palace Soiree and the Hunter Woodis Benevolent Society gratefully acknowledge the receipt of $100, being the sum voted by Pro Patria Lodge No. 1 Sons of Malta, to be devoted to the purchase of fifty double tickets of admission to the Crystal Palace Charity Fete, to be given on the evening of April 8, 1858. Respectfully &c

S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary.

Lola Montez will give her celebrated Lecture on *Wits and Women of Paris* at the German Theatre, Nos 37 and 39 Bowery, THIS EVENING, March 20, after the Lecture the Drama of LOLA MONTEZ IN BAVARIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND MILITARY, CIVIC AND FANCY DRESS CHARITY SOIREE,

TO BE GIVEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, ON THE EVENING OF APRIL 8TH, 1858,

IN AID OF THE HUNTER WOODIS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The magnificent edifice constructed for the exhibition of the World's Fair, known as the Crystal Palace covering an area of three acres, and capable of accommodating a concourse of twenty thousand people, has, by consent of the Board of Trustees of the American Institute, been engaged by the Committee as the most suitable building in New-York wherein to give

A COLOSSAL FETE

IN AID OF THE HUNTER WOODIS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Executive Officers of this Society are now distributing thousands of bread tickets among the poor of New-York, and it is for the purpose of enabling them to meet the demands made upon their funds, that the officers and trustees of the Society and the Managing Committee of the great Calico Dress Soiree have resolved to give Another Entertainment, which they will use every exertion to make

THE GREATEST SOIREE DANSANTE AND PROMENADE CONCERT

A LA MUSARD, EVER GIVEN IN THE UNITED STATES.

It may naturally be inferred that the brilliancy of the *coup d'œil* in such a locality will attract immense numbers of spectators, and for these the Committee will provide ample accommodations in the galleries, where there will be no dancing

THE SUPPER SALOON,

Extending over the machine arcade,

WILL BE THROWN OPEN ITS ENTIRE LENGTH, 500 FEET, and will amply accommodate the guests of the night, while the ladies' dressing rooms will be furnished with every requisite to make the fair occupants as comfortable as they would be in their own drawing-rooms. Nor will the gentlemen have aught to complain of in their different departments.

To make this great charity still more interesting to all who participate in it, the Committee have determined to give

A NUMBER OF BREAD TICKETS TO ALL WHO PURCHASE TICKETS FOR THE SOIREE.

Thus enabling each patron of the Ball to aid the Society in a

PROFUSE AND WIDE-SPREAD DISTRIBUTION OF BREAD AMONG THE POOR

This practical method of combining amusement and charity affords a double pleasure to the alms giver, and confers many a comfort upon the needy and deserving recipients, which they would not otherwise enjoy.

THE BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION,

PRODUCED BY

FIVE THOUSAND JETS OF GAS,

The superb additional Chandeliers which will be used for the occasion, the Regimental and Company colors and uniforms

THE BANNERS, NATIONAL FLAGS & STANDARDS, an unprecedented concentration of beautiful military paraphernalia the profusion of rich and original decorations, designed by the Committee, the banners, the insignia, and emblems of various societies, together with the full, magnificent ball room dresses, the varied and pleasing

COSTUMES OF ALL NATIONS AND PERIODS,

the representations of celebrated personages, the music and dancing, and the thousand gay and gorgeous phases of a chaste and elegant carnival, such as could only be witnessed in the United States, at the

CRYSTAL PALACE OF THE GREAT METROPOLIS OF THE UNION.

Will combine to form

A FAIRY-LIKE SPECTACLE

OF UNPARALLELED GRANDEUR AND MAGNIFICENCE.

The President of the United States and Cabinet, the Governors of most of the States, the Mayors of several large cities, the Turkish Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA and suite, all the prominent literary celebrities of the country, and many other distinguished personages are expected invited and received as guests and it is confidently anticipated that there will be such a galaxy of eminent and celebrated ladies and gentlemen at the Crystal Palace, on the evening of April 8, as has never yet convened at one time in any one building in the United States.

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Chaplain Geo. Dixon Jr.,	Lieut. Seymour A. Bance,
Comm'y N. Bouvenar,	Lieut. Albert H. Nicolay.
Commissary C. M. Cordell,	Lieut. Lafayette F. Harrison
Captain Wm S. Riblet,	Lieut. George W. McLean,
Captain Louis Burger,	Lieut. R. Brown,
Captain Westfall,	Lieut. S. H. Corsell,
Captain Henry Heismann,	Lieut. E. C. Barnes,
Captain Finke.	Lieut. F. Schmale,
Captain Augustus Baus,	Lieut. L. Schlamp.
Captain Hirschenbeimer,	Lieut G W. Saur.
Captain Hinslage,	Lieut J. M Oest.
Captain H Lohmann.	Lieut J Hildebrandt,
Captain G. W. B Tompkins.	Lieut H. Kassabart,
Captain Wm. J. Coles,	Lieut J. Waltebach.
Captain Metzler,	Lieut C Vichmeister,
Captain A Kinnan,	Lieut J Steiges,
Captain A. Miller	Lieut G. Siller.
Captain A. Beiser,	Lieut. Chas Clemenz,
Capt. Wm Atterbury,	Lieut. Ph. Weber,
Capt. Henore Goulet,	Lieut. H. Brinker,
Capt. Chas. Mercier,	Lieut G. Gunther,
Capt. J. S. Offenmuller,	Lieut. A Burthoff,
Capt. Louis Thourot.	Lieut W. H. Hellman,
Capt. Henry L. Robert,	Lieut A. Lucknardt,
Capt Isaac Frank,	Lieut. M. Kauzeman,
Capt. Nathaniel Fink,	Lieut. D Bruggman,
Capt. Francis Grim,	Lieut. P. Merigan,
Capt H. Kinghausen,	Lieut A. H. Pride,
Capt

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—Jessie Brown—The Young Actress.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—The Mormons—The Christening.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Nena Sahib—Grand Acts in the Arena.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Flowers of the Forest.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Jessie Brown—Skeleton Hand—Siamese Twins.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Pizarro—The Gold Hunters—Robbers of the Rhine.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Bride of an Evening.

NYE'S GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, Art Union Rooms, No. 497 Broadway.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad.. 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Kangaroo leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 20.
The Star of the West leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall, March 20.
The Canada leaves Boston for Liverpool, March 24.

The Times for California.

The Times for California will be issued This Morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain the Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c., Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Prices—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., with advices three days later than those brought by the *North America* at Portland, is now due at this port. She had not been seen at Sandy Hook at 2 o'clock this morning.

In the United States Sentate yesterday, Mr. Gwin's resolution relating to the massacre of California emigrants was adopted. The Vice-President laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Legislature of New-Mexico, concerning the reorganization and the boundary of Arizona Territory, which was referred and ordered printed. Mr. Foster of Conn., took the floor and spoke on the Kansas question, which he discussed at length in its historical and party aspects, expressing himself strongly opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, which he said would not bring peace but a sword. Mr. Foster was followed by Mr. Clay of Alabama, who defended the call of a convention by his State to decide upon a course of action in case the Lecompton Constitution should be defeated. This struggle he said was not between the North and the South, but between the friends and opponents of the Administration. It would have been better, in his opinion, if the Kansas Convention had not submitted the Constitution in whole, or in part to a popular vote. Our government, he said, was not a Democracy, but Republican, and a pure Democracy was more the voice of a Demon than the voice of God. He proceeded, at some length, to denounce the growing proclivity towards a pure Democracy in the country and the Government. Mr. Clay closed with a defence and eulogy of Slavery, to which he alleged the Union owes its existence. Alabama, in his opinion, had acted wisely in anticipating the contingency to arise, when the Republican Party shall have possession of the Government and take away protection from slave property. The bond of Union would then be broken. Mr. Houston animadverted upon some of Mr. Clay's remarks against the opposers of the Kansas bill. Mr. Clay disclaimed personal disrespect and complimented Mr Houston for his courage in the field and in council. Mr. Houston said, if ever he had displayed courage it was when he separated from his friends on the Nebraska bill, which he regarded as a fatal measure, originated by demagogues. Mr. Clay reminded him that the Legislature of Texas had disapproved of his vote against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Houston said he made the State of Texas, but did not make the people. Their condemnation of his vote could not dishonor him. Mr. Durkee, of Wisconsin, said his health was too poor to enable him to deliver his speech, but he would get his colleague to read it for him. He took strong ground against Lecompton, and said if the people of the North submitted to the outrages in Kansas, he would think Mr. Hammond right in calling them slaves. The Senate meets to-day at 11 A. M. In the House, the Speaker appointed a Special Committee to investigate the Pennsylvania Bank matter. The bill for the increase of the Army was taken up. An amendment, by Mr. Faulkner, was rejected. Mr. Quitman's bill for raising five regiments of volunteers, was passed 124 to 73. A synopsis of its provisions will be found in the Congressional dispatch published in this morning's Times.

The report of Mr. Phelps, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, provides for the construction of a Railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco, passing through Albuquerque and the Tejon Pass; one-half of the road to be built by the State of California and one-half by Missouri, the United States to grant money and lands to aid in the construction. Four branches must be built, two running North and two South, so as to form connections with all the principal railroads in the country.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the Assembly Kansas resolutions were substituted for those offered by Senator Diven, and adopted. The Commissioners of Records in the City and County of New-York made a report, in which the aggregate expenses since the report of February, 1857, are stated to be $325,634 31, and it is estimated that it will take $230,105 to complete the work. The bill to protect gas-consumers in New-York and Brooklyn was made the special order for Thursday next. In the Assembly, the Metropolitan Police bill was further made the special order for Wednesday evening next, after a speech by Mr. Crain, of New-York, in favor of the repeal. Mr. Law rose to a question of privilege, and made an apology for Mr. Chatfield for his conduct of the night previous. The Assembly then adopted a resolution discharging Mr Chatfield from arrest and from further censure. The bill for the relief of New-York Assessment payers was lost; also, the bill to create a new ward in Brooklyn. The bill to extend the New-York School Commission was passed.

Governor Banks, in a Message to the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday, complies with their request for the removal of Judge Loring. The main ground assumed by the Governor for his action is based upon a statute of Massachusetts which forbids a judicial officer of the Commonwealth to hold at the same time the office of United States Commissioner.

The Comptroller sent a communication to the Board of Aldermen last evening, in relation to that $9,000 case against Henry Erben. When the Committee on Frauds were examining the matter, they could not find any requisition for the money; and when Mr. Chas. Turner was examined, he said he had never signed and thought he had not seen such a requisition. In answer to that, the Comptroller states that the requisition has been found, and that it was signed by Mr. Chas. Turner as Acting Street Commissioner. A communication was received from the Mayor, recommending the Common Council to memorialize the Legislature against the passage of the act granting the privilege of constructing railroads in streets parallel and adjacent to Broadway. The resolution granting a site for the State Woman's Hospital was passed unanimously over the Mayor's Veto.

Certain Ferrymen Choctaw, of the bark *Esther Francis*, was tried yesterday in the United States Circuit Court for manslaughter by ill-treating a seaman on board the bark, named Brown. The evidence for the Government, however, showed that the man probably died of fever, and the case was abandoned by the prosecution.

Five persons were taken into custody, yesterday, by the United States Marshal, upon a charge of resisting the officers of the Customs in the discharge of their duties, and for assault and battery. The parties implicated have been doing business at No. 17 Broad street, as wine and liquor importers, and were suspected of introducing goods from time to time under false invoices, to evade the payment of duties. The Collector accordingly obtained a search warrant from Judge Stewart, on Thursday, and several Custom-house officers entered and took possession of the suspicious goods. Yesterday morning, according to the affidavits, the whole five of the firm rose upon the officers, and with pistols and threats drove them from the place; after which they broke the seals placed upon the safe by the officers, and removed important papers. Marshal Rynders, with his deputies, took them all into custody, and they were brought before United States Commissioner White, who held them to bail, and adjourned the hearing until to-day. The goods were removed to the public stores yesterday.

Coroner Gamble yesterday, at the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, held an inquest upon the body of Thomas Fintch, the young man who was run over and killed by a Hudson River Railroad train, Thursday morning, at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-fifth-street. Being unable to procure the attendance of some material witnesses in the case the examination was postponed till this morning. There was no disturbance on the road yesterday and no further trouble is apprehended.

The General Markets, yesterday, presented no remarkably new feature. About 1,400 bales Cotton changed hands at previous prices. The movements in Breadstuffs and Provisions were limited, and prices, in most instances, favored buyers. Laguayra Coffee was brisker and dearer. Sugars and Rice attracted less attention, yet were quoted quite firm. The auction sales of Green Teas resulted less satisfactorily than had been anticipated by importers. The better qualities declined, while low grades ruled steady. Whisky was more active, and closed a shade higher. Freights exhibited no important change, though the engagements were somewhat heavier.

The Religious Revival.

It is not often that the Daily Press feels called upon to chronicle the spiritual movements of the public mind. These are assumed, of course. It is felt that all the best part of society visible to the world—its morality, and order, and benevolence—rests on an unseen basis; but into that foundation we are not generally disposed to pry. The region of a man's religious impulses does not usually belong to the editor's field. We fear the effect of publicity on such delicate matters, and, in dread of both hypocrisy and fanaticism, the greatest subject which can agitate the human mind is usually dropped from our columns. Yet, in our own and the English history, there have been certain periods of high moral excitement, when men uttered in public, and the public did not scoff to hear, the most intimate revelations of religious feeling. The men of the Reformation spoke and wrote of their inner experiences as men speak now of politics or arts. The Puritans of New-England solved all the problems of morals and of politics by a reference to the truths of religion, and treated those things as the mere outgrowths of public life which to us appear as its roots and secret. There are terrible dangers of hypocrisy and cant lurking in the habit of public allusion to these private questions of the individual soul, it is true, but there are merits, also, of spiritual manliness discernible in the impulsive faith which evolves from the heart of a society surrendered to worldly and material aims—these frank avowals of intense conviction upon points of solemn and sacred interest; and these merits should not be overlooked.

The great wave of religious excitement which is now sweeping over this nation, is one of the most remarkable movements since the Reformation. From every hamlet and village and town; from the forests of Maine, the crowded City-ports, the manufacturing towns, the new cities of the West; from the villages of the southwest, and even from the mines and mountains of California, we have constant reports of the profound religious feeling and interest of the people on this great subject. Travelers relate that on cars and steamboats, in banks and markets, everywhere through the interior, this matter is an absorbing topic. Churches are crowded; bank-directors' rooms become oratories; school-houses are turned into chapels; converts are numbered by the scores of thousands. In this City, we have beheld a sight which not the most enthusiastic fanatic for church-observances could ever have hoped to look upon;—we have seen in a business quarter of the City, in the busiest hours, assemblies of merchants, clerks and working-men, to the number of some 5,000, gathered day after day for a simple and solemn worship. Similar assemblies we find in other portions of the City; a theatre is turned into a chapel; churches of all sects are open and crowded by day and night.

All this great movement goes on moreover quietly; there is but little nervous excitement or extravagance so far as we have heard. The machinery of Revivals which supported the older movements is not in use; the "Revivalist-preachers" have not appeared and we trust will not appear.

The excitement, which no doubt is intense, is deep, earnest and moral in its nature. There are peculiarities in this Revival which distinguish it from all previous "awakenings." It is not so exclusively an offshoot of the Calvinistic and Puritanic system of theology. Under Edwards and his successors, the great prominent impulse which shook the minds of men, and which has stamped every subsequent generation of New-Englanders, was fear. It was the terrible aspect of retribution, as held up by those powerful and eloquent divines, that thrilled the people, and awoke, as by a miraculous stroke, the slumbering conscience. Other elements have, of course, intermingled, but this passion has domineered over all succeeding religious awakenings; and it was this, undoubtedly, with similar influences, which rendered the Unitarian and Episcopal bodies averse to such excitements. We do not discover this as the prominent characteristic of the present Revival: and as a consequence all sects and Churches, each in the mode suited to their history, are feeling, in a greater or less degree, the effects of this new interest.

Whatever be the essential character of such a movement, it demands now, from the extent and the depth of its workings throughout the nation, a respectful treatment.

The truth is, that in the various absorbing employments of such a life as prevails in this country, we forget what a man really is. We see people sunk in business, or lost in the plots of politics, or enjoying society here and there—and they seem utterly matter-of-fact and worldly, and given up to having a good time while they live, and very much forgetful of everything else. So our whole nation appears to foreign travelers. Yet it is not so at all. The dry, sharp man, who meets you on 'Change, or talks politics so eagerly in the morning car, is very possibly fighting within himself—a struggle to which all the strifes of business and politics are child's play. We do not know men—each man sometimes becomes aware what it is to live. The tremendous problems of existence—sin, character, salvation—grow then and press fearfully upon him, and drive out for a period every other interest. It is most impressive to think that over this great land tens and fifties of thousands of men and women are putting to themselves at this time in a simple, serious way, the greatest question that can ever come before the human mind—"What shall we do to be saved from sin?" Calamities have come upon the people and have taught them how unreliable mere material good must be; that may be one occasional cause of this general feeling; but the secret cause is individual; it is in the stirring of the individual consciousness in men and women, however awkward, which reveals to them their weakness in the presence of the strong trials and of the armed temptations of life. There is nothing absolutely amazing in such an awakening of the popular heart. The special feature of such a revival is merely the fresh evidence which it affords of the gregarious nature of war. There are times in the history of every one, however worldly his manner of life may be, when within himself the blind thrill of a vague revival is felt—when his old life suddenly appears to him in lineaments of shame, and the prospect of a new career flashes suddenly upon his brain.

Why should not the whole community together sometimes reach these turning-points, and come to such resolutions? For our own part we can see nothing in the nature of religion or of the human mind which should make such a Revival unreasonable.

There are dangers in these motions, it is true. This telegraphing of religious experiences, like cotton-news—this numbering converts, as fishermen number their hauls—this exaggeration of the wickedness of theatres, and ball-rooms, and operas, as though more temptation lay in them than in many other pleasures—this advertising the sanctities of our converts, who have rolled for a life-time in the slime of debauch—all this has a great deal of extravagance and danger in it. But what human impulses are free from dangers?

And if we strike a balance of perils in this United States, we shall not find the scale sinking towards the risks of spiritual fanaticism. Our dangers lie not that way. It is the stupor of Mammon-worship, not the orgasm of the Anabaptists, which threatens the nation as a nation. And if these multitudinous protests against mere money-making and material good shall arouse but a section of our people to recognize the existence and the authority of standards higher than success, and of laws more sacred than the passions of self-interest—then they will have been well and timely made. And when we reflect that the principles around which all these circles of sudden enthusiasm revolve are the eternal principles which, whether they be honored or despised of men, do yet control the movement of the world, and rule the secular march of Providence and history—as truly as the events of every simple tradesman's life, and every village Iliad of weal or woe—we may well pardon the extravagances which have accompanied their advent, or may attend their progress. Truly applied, they can but tend to make citizens more loyal, merchants more honest, men and women nobler, kinder, more just, and generous, and brave, in all the concerns of life. And if we must seek for any cause of wise regret in such a state of public feeling, we may find it in the sad foregoing sloth and dullness of the public mind on all these points which fits a movement like the present with the name of a "Revival."

What is a Hackney Coach?

Mayor Tiemann is devoting a portion of his valuable time—very sensibly—to the reformation of the omnibus lines. He is trying to liberate the lower part of Broadway from the crush of a vast number of superfluous vehicles which daily parade in a vain show of empty seats, and at a funereal pace, from the Battery up to the Park. He has also made some impression upon the stolid masses of vehicles which nightly accumulate before the doors of the Broadway theatres, to the great interruption of travel and the vexation of fares. Could he not take a further step and settle once for all the true *status* and character of that now nondescript object the "hackney coach?" He has established the principle that every cart which plies for hire is a public cart, subject to the registration and bound by the tariff of the City. The same principle ought surely to be extended over the public carriages. There are now a number of carriages kept in the various livery stables of the City, which are subject to the call of every customer, but of which the proprietors refuse to be governed by the tariff of the law, alleging that their coaches are not properly "hacks." Now, the whole "hack question" in this City is sufficiently complicated and unsatisfactory at the best. We have occasionally alluded to its condition as a standing reproach upon our civilization. But, surely this additional anomaly, which subjects every man who calls a carriage in the street to a vague infinity of discussions and investigations with his driver, can be, and ought to be done away with at once.

If we supposed that the hack-owners of New-York were amenable to the voice of an enlightened self-interest, we should call their attention to the recent action of their *confréres* in Paris, where the tariff of fares not long ago raised by the Government has been complained of by the livery-men as *too high*, and the Emperor has been petitioned to reduce the rates, in order to revive the declining traffic. But if a good example would be thrown away upon those who ought to profit by it, we trust that our Municipal authorities, in this, the heyday of improvement, may be induced to turn their attention to this department of the public interests, so far as to secure an intelligible uniformity in the exorbitant charges to which we must, for the present, at least, submit.

Abstractions and the Union.

Driven from point to point by the unrelenting persecution of justice and common sense, the extreme Southern advocates of the Lecompton Constitution have at last taken up their position boldly upon the issue which, we are given to understand, they have from the first designed to make. They speak by the mouth of Senator Toombs, and the tenor of their doleful voice is this—that they believe it to be their duty and their right, as the representatives of the slaveholding States, to "crush" at once and by anticipation, the menacing doctrine of the ultra-Anti-Slavery North, that no more Slave States shall ever be added to this Union. They do not pretend—for there is a limit even to the exaltations of fanaticism—that the North, as a body, in or out of Congress, has ever actually arrayed itself in distinct opposition to the legitimate admission of a new Slave State legitimately organized, and presenting itself under the conditions of the law, at the gates of the Republic. They assumed, as an abstract point, that the North would so array itself in just such circumstances, and upon this assumption they proceeded to repel all investigation into the practical question of the hour—to rebuke all fair inquiry into the facts of the specific case of Kansas before them, and to declare that Kansas *had* so applied for admission with a Constitution establishing Slavery, and must, therefore, be received with such a Constitution, or the future of the South would be sacrificed, and the Union, weighed in the balance by Senator Toombs, would be found wanting, and must go by the board.

Forced, at last, by a concurrence of evidence and testimony quite unparalleled in the annals of Constitutional inquiry, to concede that Kansas does not appear in the character of a Slave-State—that whatever the Lecompton Constitution may affirm, the real sentiment of Kansas is now Anti-Slavery in a high degree, and that her "manifest destiny" must drift her rapidly into the ranks of the non-slaveholding commonwealths—they do not desist from their efforts to impose upon the people of the new State a confessedly untenable and temporary character, manufactured for and not developed by themselves. On the contrary, they are more urgent than ever, and have resolved to do or die in this particular breach, lest the fight be renewed again over Arizona, or Texas, or New-Mexico, at some future moment less propitious to the South. They look fearfully forward, that is, to some possible coming emergency in which the banded North will assail the institutions of the South, and close the circle of the Union against new republics, adopting the domestic policy for which Georgia and the Carolinas, Virginia, and Louisiana are now contending. And in order to forestall the chance of an injustice then to be done to some Southern State as yet embryonic in the womb of Time, they are resolved themselves to perpetrate an injustice certainly not less gross and flagrant upon a Northern State now full-grown, and capable of taking this grievous wrong at their hands. This is the exact statement of their attitude. Are all Southern men prepared to sanction such a proceeding? Is there to be no echo from the South herself to the manly protests of Crittenden and Bell, denouncing so open a violation of all the principles of true statesmanship, and of common fair dealing?

The Union, says Senator Toombs, must be dissolved, unless the South shall be permitted to establish by a prodigious present iniquity a congressional prescription against a most improbable iniquity to come. Is this the doctrine of the Southern people as well?

Mr. Toombs and his friends profess to live in a chronic terror of Northern extremists. They snuff peril, flame and insurrection on every breeze that blows from the Lakes and Massachusetts Bay. And, therefore, they throw themselves into the heart of the very North, with fire and sword, to provoke, by an outrage upon Constitutional rights, which every Northern man can feel and resent, that very hostility to themselves and to their institutions, which would never have been seen at all in the field of politics, had they forborne to attempt injustice for the sake of preventing injustice. Would they but look calmly and quietly upon the realities of Northern politics and of Northern life, they would see that the dangers which so excite them are of their own conjuring, and that he will prove himself the truest friend of the South who will stand most firmly, in the final vote upon this vexed and vexing question of Kansas, by the plain right of the plain case before him, and hold the Union, with all its sanctities of vested independence, more dear and sacred than the abstractions which extremists on either side are madly striving to drag into an unprovoked collision.

The Battle Royal in the Assembly.—Mr. Chatfield would do well to take lessons of Thomas Hyer. A course of instruction under the competent direction of that celebrated pugilist could not fail to improve him. He should learn the rules of the ring and the laws of the fancy. For his best friends must admit that he did not behave on the occasion of his fight with Delaney with a proper degree of coolness and decorum. At the close of the morning session he clenched Mr. Delaney by the throat. This was foul. Tom Hyer could have told him better than that. It should have been a square stand-up attack—blow for blow. The Assembly Chamber is an excellent arena, better than the New-York fancy generally find. Mr. Chatfield choked his antagonist till he became "black in the face." Mr. Delaney's "objection" could not arrest the motion. But the bystanders interfering the men were separated.

In the evening, again, Mr. Chatfield tried to pitch into Delaney while passing through the cloak room. This was wrong. He should have waited till they had entered the ring.

Next, he went at Delaney in such a way as to attract the notice of the police—we mean the Speaker and the Sergeant-at-Arms. He was arrested and taken into the rotunda. Here, instead of keeping quiet, he raved and roared like a mad bull of Bashan, and when he heard that the officers were again after him he ran away.

Mr. Chatfield may be a man of pluck—we think he—is, but he lacks cultivation. Tom Hyer should at once take him in hand. He has plenty of temper—too much indeed—but is sadly deficient in science. He must learn to strike more and gouge less. With study and practice he may become a renowned pugilist. It is in him, beyond question.

The State Canals.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* brings forward, in an article which we copy this morning, what we presume is to be considered the Democratic plan for completing the State Canals. It states from official documents that about four millions of dollars will be needed for this purpose,—while there is already a floating Canal debt of over a million and a quarter to be provided for. The *Atlas* recommends the enactment of a law authorizing the loan of the money that may be needed for this purpose, and providing for its repayment within eighteen years. According to the Constitution, such a law, before it can take effect, must be submitted to the vote of the people. If the Legislature should act upon this suggestion and pass this law, it would be submitted at the election next Fall,—and if approved, it would enable the State to go forward immediately with the completion of these great works.

We approve entirely of the plan recommended by the *Atlas and Argus*, and trust it will receive the sanction of the Legislature. There are in fact but three courses open, in reference to this matter. The Canals must either be finished by direct taxation, or by borrowing money in the way proposed, or they must be left unfinished. It is unjust as well as unpopular to impose direct taxes for this purpose, because it throws upon two years the burden which should be shared by twenty. It compels the people this year to pay for a work of which the people ten years hence will reap the greatest share of advantage. Such a policy as this would not be likely to receive the popular approbation. There is always a strong aversion on the part of the people to being taxed, and when taxes are imposed upon one generation merely for the benefit of the next, they become doubly odious.

The people of this State have already indicated their wish that the Canals should be completed. In 1853 they sanctioned an amendment of the Constitution, authorizing a loan of *nine millions* of dollars for the express purpose of accomplishing this result. It is fairly to be inferred, therefore, that they would not hesitate to sanction the smaller sum which seems to be still needed. At all events, as the *Atlas and Argus* urges, they should be allowed the opportunity of deciding for themselves. The State Canals are for their benefit. Their revenues go into the State Treasury and have been relied on to relieve the State from taxation. An enormous amount of money has already been expended for the purpose of increasing their efficiency and enabling them to sustain the competition which private enterprise and energy are constantly bringing to bear against them. It is for the people to say whether this endeavor shall be prosecuted or abandoned. We have very little doubt that they will insist upon the completion of the State works, and that they will greatly prefer doing it by a gradual tax extended over eighteen years, rather than by paying the whole of it in one or two, or by plundering the banks, the railroads, or some other special interest. We concur thoroughly with the *Atlas* in the views which it expresses upon these points.

The *Atlas and Argus* evinces a distrust of its own proposition, which, in our judgment, is uncalled for. It says: "We do not say that the people ought to approve such a law,—that is a question which belongs to them to decide." We can very well understand that considerations of party policy may incline the Democratic organ to avoid, so far as possible, the responsibility of such a measure;—and the *Atlas and Argus*, throughout its article, steadily carries the idea that the law is to be passed merely for the sake of submitting it to the people, and without any expression of opinion as to its policy. Unhappily, such an evasion of responsibility is quite impossible. The Constitution (Art. vii. §12) expressly provides that the question, upon the enactment of such a law, shall be: "Shall this bill pass, *and ought the same to receive the sanction of the people?*" Provision is thus intentionally made against transferring responsibility from the Legislature to the people. Every member who votes for the law is compelled openly to commit himself in favor of its policy.

We trust, however, that this consideration will not interfere with the enactment of the law,—but that men of all parties will give it their support on grounds of the public good. The subject is one of too much importance to be decided by party interests.

Removal of Judge Loring.—Yesterday Governor Banks complied with the Address of the Massachusetts Legislature, by removing Judge Loring.

It is seldom, in this country, that a Judge is turned out of office for a decision confessedly according to law. Indeed, we are not aware that a parallel case has ever occurred.

Judge L. found himself called upon to enforce an act of Congress, and he performed his judicial duty in compliance with his oath of office. The act in question was the Fugitive Slave Law. It was unpopular throughout the North, and specially so in Massachusetts. But the unpopularity of a law does not excuse a judge from its execution. So, at least, thought Judge Loring, and he acted accordingly.

His decision roused the resentment of his political opponents, and, at length, a Republican Legislature and Governor have unwisely and unjustly yielded to their demands.

This act of Governor Banks is the grossest attack upon the independence of the judiciary ever witnessed in the United States. It will long maintain, as we trust, its bad eminence.

Perplexing State of the Democracy.—The New-Orleans *Bee* finds itself "perplexed" by the present condition of the Democratic Party.

"Formerly," it says, "there was a homogeneity of opinion among Democrats all over the country, with few and inconsiderable exceptions, and the Democracy of Maine were nearly identical with the Democracy of Louisiana; but since the disruption and dissolution of the Whig Party, Democracy has been gradually undergoing a process of disintegration, less violent and fatal perhaps, but equally perceptible. It is no longer one and the same—one and indivisible—it has ceased to have a single meaning everywhere."

There is truth in these remarks. The nationality of that party is gone, and its "disintegration" has become an irresistible "process." Except the immediate retainers of power, there are few Northern Democrats left who are willing to serve under Toombs and Jefferson Davis.

The Democratic Party in the Free States has struggled hard and long to comply with the constantly-increasing demands of their Southern allies. But Lecompton threatens to prove the feather destined to break the camel's back. Parties are tending more and more to sectional platforms. Even the Democracy yields apace to this manifest destiny, so that its union upon a national candidate for President in 1860 is doubtful. Southern Democrats cherish very little confidence in their Northern brethren, and the compliment is repaid with interest, even while continuing to act together.

The Arctic Ship Resolute.

Any wealthy New-Yorker who wishes to adorn his own gallery, or some one of our public institutions, with a memorial of an international incident of the most wholesome significance, in which New-York may claim no secondary share, now enjoys an excellent opportunity of doing so. Mr. Simpson's picture of the reception by Queen Victoria of the Arctic ship *Resolute*, at the hands of Commander Hartstein, of the United States Navy, is now on exhibition at Mr. Schaus' print-shop, No. 507 Broadway, and is offered for sale by the present owner, after it shall have passed from the hands of the engraver. The picture has a historical as well as a sentimental value, for it is made up of portraits, some of which commemorate "illustrious personages," not as they appear in coronation prints and presentation albums, but in the simple dress of daily life in the Nineteenth Century; and the whole ceremony bears a curious testimony in its extreme simplicity to the change which the last sixty years have brought over the private manners as well as the public relations of mankind. Fancy King George III. walking quietly up the gangway of a vessel presented to him by a captain in the navy of the "rebel Colonies!" or, imagine the feelings with which that mulish old monarch would have listened to a prophecy of just the event which Mr. Simpson has here put upon the canvas!

The picture is of moderate dimensions, and there is nothing at all theatrical or forced in the composition. It might, indeed, have been painted from a photograph of the actual occurrence, and the extreme life-likeness of the various figures, together with certain peculiarities of drawing and perspective, almost incline us to believe that such must have been the case.

The portraits of Prince Albert, the Queen, the Princess Royal, are excellent, and the figures of Captain Hartstein and his lieutenants are characteristically national enough to be identified under any possible disguise. Nothing but the balm of Columbia could have grown the whiskers of one of the officers who stands on the right of the Queen and her party. They are as intensely individual as the mutton-chops of old Admiral Seymour on the left.

Academy of Music.

A good performance of the "Huguenots" was given last night, in spite of a drawback which every one regretted. This was the indisposition of Madame La Grange, who, we are sorry to say, is laboring under that prevalent complaint, the influenza. Other members of the company were also on the sick list, but they struggled valiantly to save one of the best houses of the season. The grand trio, D'Angri, Formes and Tiberini, were in excellent voice; indeed, we doubt if the lady has been heard to such advantage this season. She was warmly applauded, and *encored*.

Madame Carradori, who was herself sick, undertook the *rôle* of *Valentine*. Considering the unfavorable circumstances under which she was placed, and the fact that she sang without the advantage of having had a rehearsal, she acquitted herself in a musicianlike manner. Some remains of an unpleasant hoarseness were occasionally noticeable, and excited the wrath of the audience. A little more consideration might have been shown for a lady who was palpably indisposed.

Sea and Ship News.

The United States Mail steamer *Star of the West*, Capt. Gray, leaves at 2 o'clock to-day for Aspinwall, with the usual number of passengers and the California mails. Col. Fremont and family take passage in her, to be absent a few months. The absence of opposition has afforded fewer cases than usual for swindling in the way of tickets, although several cases have occurred, and the confidence game was played on one or two persons, in which large sums were taken from verdant travelers. At the Mail office they are not wholly free from annoyances, and it is not uncommon for ignorant and designing persons to make complaint of abuses against them. On Thursday an Irishman appeared at the office to purchase a ticket, and, as he says laid $120 on the desk; but, on its being counted by all the clerks in the office, there was only $110. He, however, insisted that there was more, and abused the old gentleman who receives the money, and finally went before the Mayor and complained of being swindled. The Mayor, supposing the man had been into a bogus office, sent a policeman to inquire into the case. Some wags in the office, wishing to have a little merriment, told the money-taker an officer was coming for him on a rather delicate errand, and he had better step out. Taking the hint, he disappeared at a side door, and it was some time before his whereabouts could be traced. He finally turned up in a neighboring saloon, when the whole matter was satisfactorily explained, and the party enjoyed a great laugh over the adventure. All the tickets were disposed of two days previous to the day of sailing. The next steamer of the mail line is the *Moses Taylor*, which leaves on the 5th of April.

The screw-steamship *Kangaroo* leaves this port to-day for Liverpool, with the English mail, and the steamship *Ariel*, for Southampton, Havre and Bremen. The next European steamer is the *Canada*, from Boston, on Wednesday next, the 24th.

The Rochester papers state that the ice has left the mouth of the Genesee River, and the harbor is now clear; the river is open from the City to the Lake, and navigation would shortly be resumed. One vessel is already advertised to leave for Chicago as soon as the Welland Canal is opened. The Genesee was unusually high. An old saw-mill near the high falls was carried away, and the Genesee Valley was flooded. At Buffalo the ice in the Creek is broken up, and the water is pent up so as to flood the Lake Shore road.

The commerce of Toledo, Ohio, for the year 1857 was as follows:

	No.	Tonnage.	No. men.
Vessels entered from Canada ports.	45	7,792	379
Vessels cleared for Canada ports.....	40	8,379	387
Vessels entered coastwise.....	1,412	504,815	18,894
Vessels cleared coastwise.....	1,374	498,086	18,331
Total.....	2,871	1,016,772	37,896

By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq.

Turk's Island, Monday, Feb. 8, 1858.

The bark *Alice*, previously reported lost on Western Key, off Blue Hill. The circumstances were as follows: On the morning of the 23d, everything went on well until we got down to lat. 24°. We then took variable weather, with squalls, blowing a gale from N. W. At 11½ P. M., tacked to westward, heading S. W. by W. half W., and keeping the vessel about 30 miles from the land. At 2 A. M. she struck the Key. There was a heavy sea running at the time, and but for the strength of the vessel all hands would have perished. When she first struck, her rudder was taken out of her, and the next sea lifted her clean over the reef, into three feet of water, rudder and stern-post gone. At low water she lies perfectly dry. Nearly all the materials and most of the cargo have been saved and brought to this port.

☞ The controversy concerning the authenticity of a letter from Washington Irving, extravagantly praising a book lately published at Philadelphia, is already drawing down to a very sharp edge. Messrs. Peterson & Co.'s card, which is among our advertisements this morning, clearly shows that if the Irving letter was a forgery, their house was outrageously imposed upon. Mr. Peterson, however, shows some strong reasons for believing that the letter was not forged; but that, in view of a letter lately published by the author of the book in question, only complicates matters still more.

The Connecticut River is free of ice, and the New-York boat will commence running next week.

The Great Awakening.

The prayer-meeting at Burton's old Theatre, in Chambers-street, was more largely attended, if possible, yesterday, than it was the day before. It was literally crammed. It reminded one of the occasion of some eminent actor's benefit, in old times, at the same place. These noon-day meetings are "benefits," it is to be hoped, for all who attend them, and each one of the auditory is invited to be a leading actor daily. The contrasts which are exhibited to the minds of those who have visited the place when it was a Theatre and nothing more, and who go there now, are peculiar. Instead of noisy laughter, excited by play-actors, in low comedy and farce, those present listen quietly and seriously to earnest words from earnest men on the most solemn and earnest of themes.

Towards the close of the meeting yesterday an old gentleman in the parquette arose, whose appearance was attractive and his manner imposing, but he commenced in so low a tone that at first he was not heard distinctly. "Speak louder," said the leader. "I can't speak any louder," said the speaker, but as he proceeded his words grew warmer and his voice expanded till it filled the whole building. His exhortation was addressed to men who despaired of salvation—those whose long course of sin had led them to believe that the gates of heaven could never be opened to them, and who plunged deeper into dissipation and vice for this reason. He urged all such persons to repent immediately, and seek forgiveness. This despair was a device of the adversary of mankind. It was never too late to repent. During the meeting, a young man, about 20 years of age, arose and spoke briefly, thanking God that he had been permitted to embrace the cross At 16, he said, I accepted the stage, and at 19, God adopted me. Last Winter he had been converted, and he hoped those present would pray that he might be strengthened in the course which he had adopted. He had been an actor at Burton's Theatre.

It is useless to deny that many of the crowd who visit these meetings are attracted by mere curiosity in the first instance. Some go in and look around and go out again, taking no pains to walk lightly, that others may not be disturbed in their devotions. Yet there are those who go only to look on, and come out wiser and better than they went in.

The leader, previous to giving out the last hymn, with which the exercises closed at a few minutes past 1 o'clock, announced that contributions for defraying the expenses of leasing and lighting the building would be received at two tables placed near the doors. Nearly every one gave his or her mite—there were plenty of ladies there—as each went out. The meeting was an exceedingly interesting one. Rev. HENRY W. BEECHER leads the services to-day.

The Church of the Puritans, Union-square, (Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S,) is rejoicing in the hopeful conversion of many persons recently. Prayer meetings are held in the lecture-room, in the rear of the church, three times a day, one at 8 A. M., one at 11 A. M., for ladies only, and in the evening. Yesterday there were five prayer meetings there, all of them well attended, at 8, 11, 12, 3½ and 6¾ o'clock. There was, besides, preaching in the church last evening.

ORVILLE (late "Awful") GARDINER was present at the meeting in the John-street Methodist Church. He is a powerful man, six feet high and well built. He has a strong voice, which was distinctly heard in every part of the house. He said he was not ashamed to declare that his past life had not been what it should have been. He had tried all the amusements and pleasures of the world, but never found any real satisfaction in them, and had enjoyed himself more in one hour since his conversion than in all his former life. He wished it understood that he was on the Lord's side. The audience, he said, knew how faithfully he had served Satan heretofore, and he was determined to serve the Lord as faithfully in the future, as he had the devil in the past.

At the Fulton-street meeting, on Friday, a New-York merchant stated that he had recently brought a customer of his to the meeting. On his return to Richmond, Va., he had written him a business letter, with a postscript to the effect that his visit here had prompted him to try to organize a daily prayer meeting at Richmond, which is progressing with animation. Another gentleman stated that in several towns in Indiana the progress of the revival was very distinctly marked. He gave several interesting and clear illustrations of the truth of the statement.

THE REVIVAL ELSEWHERE.

Daily prayer-meetings are held in various parts of Boston. The last one opened was held in Dr. Stow's Church, in Rowe street, and although commenced only on Thursday, draws full houses. At a meeting in the Old South Chapel, on Thursday, Col AMOS TAPPAN, of Newburyport, alluded to some remarkable conversions in that city. He said that a mid-day prayer-meeting had been commenced in one of the vestries. On Saturday last it was very small; now the room is filled and the church will probably be opened. Some of the strongest and most influential men in the city had been converted.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Boston has taken an active part in organizing the plan of operations for those meetings; hiring rooms, detailing leaders for each day's services, and bear ng the expenses. Great interest is awakened among young men. In many of the meetings, this class conduct nearly all the exercises.

The Boston *Traveller* gives the following incidents:

"A gentleman stated that a request for prayer for the conversion of a husband was sent in by a wife yesterday noon, and that to-day he was rejoicing in Christ.

A gentleman from Springfield spoke of the religious interest in that city; that last Sunday services were held in an engine-house, and that the firemen as a class were concerned for their salvation."

A vile locality in Boston, known to the police as the "Black Sea," (a place not unlike Corlaer's Hook in New-York,) has a daily meeting for prayer. The venerable "Father TAYLOR," the Seamen's chaplain, takes a prominent part in the services, which are held in the hall at the corner of Ferry and North streets.

The Philadelphia meetings at Jayne's Hall are attended by immense audiences. The first gallery of the building is usually filled by ladies. Daily communications by telegraph are still kept up between the leaders of this meeting and those who conduct the services in the John-street and William-street and Chambers-street meetings in this City. Franklin Hall, on Sixth-street, below Arch, was opened yesterday, and a store under Jayne's Hall is engaged to furnish accommodations for the crowds who come.

The Paterson *Guardian* says that the religious feeling in the churches of that city is deepening. Meetings are held every afternoon, and in some of the churches extra meetings are held every evening. Twenty-three persons united themselves with the First Presbyterian Church on Sunday last.

In the Reformed Dutch Church of Belleville, N. J., twenty-eight persons have professed conversion, some of whom united with the Church at the last communion. Instances of remarkable conversion have been witnessed. In one case a husband, wife and three children have been converted.

Noon prayer meetings are held in Newark, and are well attended.

There is considerable religious interest in Hoboken. A weekly union prayer meeting is held from Church to Church, and a general attendance of professing Christians at the meetings gives evidence of a growing religious feeling.

The Springfield *Republican* says: "The present religious revival recalls that of 1735, which commenced at Northampton, under the ministry of the learned and devout JONATHAN EDWARDS, and extended with great power through Western Massachusetts, and to many other parts of the colonies. Dr. WATTS, in his preface to the English edition of the letters of Mr. EDWARDS, giving an account of this revival, said: 'We have had many remarkable instances of Divine grace in the conversion of sinners, and some eminent examples of piety in New-England; but never did we hear or read, since the first ages of Christianity, any event of this kind so surprising as the present narrative hath set before us.' The work commenced at Northampton in the conversion of a gay young woman, described by Mr. EDWARDS as 'one of the greatest company-keepers of the town'—probably what we should now call a 'fast' young lady."

THE RETURN OF THE TURKISH COMMITTEE.—The celebrated Committee, appointed to receive Vice-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA and suite, have returned from Washington, and are as well as can be expected. Alderman BOOLE says there was some mistake in the telegraphed reports of the attempted robbery of the Turkish gentleman. He says it was not the Admiral's trunk that was cut open. It was the trunk of HASSAN BEY; but, fortunately, there was nothing taken. It is supposed that just as the rascals had cut open the trunk they were alarmed by the approach of some person, and so decamped without spoil. A white kid glove of HASSAN BEY was cut with the trunk. Some one having stated that it was a left hand glove, the Alderman wished the mistake corrected. It was a right-hand glove. The Alderman carries the identical glove that was cut, in his bosom, and any having doubts as to whether it is a right or a left-hand glove, can see for themselves, by applying to the Alderman.

Charge of False Invoices—Custom-House Officers Maltreated.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—MARCH 19.

Commissioners WHITE and BETTS issued warrants this day for the arrest of the members composing the firm of Mestayer & Co., viz: Paul Mestayer, Omer Pergeline, John Stouvenel, Sebastian Rose and —— Dedine. These gentlemen were arrested on the complaint of Messrs. Alexander Isaacs, Thomas J. Brown, and Alexander Russell—Inspectors of the Customs—charged with having assaulted the said officers while in the discharge of their duty, the officers having been placed in charge of certain goods (wines, &c.) by the Surveyor of the Port, under a search-warrant issued by Judge Stewart, on Thursday, Mestayer and his associates having, it is alleged, entered the goods on false invoices, and escaped payment of the duty due thereon. The goods were seized by the Collector after they had been placed in the store of Mestayer & Co., No. 17 Broad-street, and these officers put in possession, until such time as the goods could be conveniently removed to the public stores. This morning, Mestayer, assisted by his partners, whose names are above given according to the affidavits, made an attack upon the officers with pistols, threatening to shoot them if they did not leave the premises, and with much violence finally ejected them from their store.

On returning to the store with an increased force, it was found that Mestayer and his associates had broken the official seals placed on the packages by the officers, and abstracted therefrom certain papers. Hereupon separate complaints were made against Mestayer & Co. One before Judge BETTS for dispossessing the officers of the goods, and another before United States Commissioner WHITE for forcibly resisting the officers and for assault and battery, both of which functionaries issued warrants of arrest.

Marshal RYNDERS, learning that there was a desperate case pending, took with him his deputies, J. Duane, Theodore Rynders and Peter Miller, and proceeded to the store of Mestayer & Co., and arrested the parties without further opposition. They were all conveyed before KENNETH G. WHITE, where Mr. SANXAY appeared as their counsel, and moved to dismiss the case upon the ground that the affidavit of the officers upon which the warrant was issued was insufficient.

Mr. Joachimssen appeared for the Government. The Commissioner admitted the parties to bail in $1,400, without prejudice, and the case was adjourned for hearing till Saturday.

A cross-action has been instituted against Surveyor Hart, and others, for assault and battery, and the damages laid at $25,000. The counsel for the accused represented his clients as merchants of the highest standing, with a large property, and privately desired the reporters to keep the case out of the papers, —they would rather pay $5 or $10 even than have their names appear. The temptation was a severe one, but *virtue triumphed*, and the public have all the facts so far as they have yet transpired.

A CARD.—The undersigned, having been proceeded against at the instance of the United States, by certain of its officers, in a matter which we deem purely fictitious, and without authority of law, and fearing that certain reports may be made, tending to injure our credit and standing as merchants, we beg leave to assure the public and our friends, that we will be able to explain all things that may seem to be to our detriment; and we respectfully beg a suspension of public opinion until the determination of the proceedings against us. MESTAYER & O. PERGELINE.
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1858.

Police Intelligence.

THE STORY THAT WAS A LIBEL.—An examination was commenced yesterday before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in the case of Mr. Lewis Beach, arrested on a charge of libel preferred by Mr. Joseph Eddie. The complainant lives in St. Louis, and the defendant at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Fifth-avenue. The article, which is alleged to be libelous, was a story printed in the New York *Weekly Dispatch*, Oct. 17, 1857, under the title of "The Speculator's Doom." It is alleged by the complainant that Mr. Beach introduced as the leading character in his story persons intended to represent himself, his wife and other members of his family, and that he caused a large number of the papers to be sent to St. Louis and distributed there for the purpose of injuring him in his social and business relations. Mr. Eddie did not appear, however, at the examination, he having been arrested on a civil suit brought by the mother of Mr Beach, and lodged in Eldridge street Jail, being unable to procure $1 200 bail. An ineffectual effort was made to have the complaint dismissed. Owing to the non-attendance of Mr. Eddie, Mr. Williamson, the editor of the *Dispatch*, was the only witness examined. He testified that he believed the manuscript of the "Speculators Doom" was in the handwriting of Mr. Beach, but that the original copy had been destroyed. The case was postponed for a further hearing.

BLACK-MAILING.—Two young men, brothers, giving their names as Morris and Enoch George, were arrested yesterday charged with an attempt to plac ice a bit of black-mailing. One of them wrote a note to the wife of a hatter in Fulton-street, offering to give her, for $5, certain information reflecting upon the constancy of her husband. The lady, of course, gave the note to her husband, and he determined to discover its author. At his request she wrote a note in reply to the one received, requesting an appointment on a certain corner, and at a certain hour. At the time specified the lady met one of the Georges, and demanded his facts touching the fidelity of her spouse. "But the $5," he asked; "you said I should have the $5." At this point the husband and two policemen collared and arrested him. He and his brother were taken to the Lower Police Court and committed to answer a charge of libel. It is supposed that the prisoners have been engaged in this black-mailing work for some time.

APPROPRIATION AND FORGERY OF A DRAFT.—Messrs. Clapp, Fuller & Brown, of Boston, sent, a few days since, a draft for $208 14 to the firm of John O'Donohue & Sons, No. 239 Front-street. By mistake, the letter containing the draft was taken to No. 293 Front-street, and fell into the hands of John O'Donohue, a junk shop keeper. The latter was unable to read or write, but ascertaining the value of the inclosure, had the name of John O'Donohue & Sons written on the back of the draft, and sold it in Wall-street. The accused, on being arrested, returned the greater part of the money and said he would make the balance good. He was, however, held by Justice CONNOLLY to answer the charge.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—George Garrison, a colored man, was arrested yesterday by Officer McCord, of the Detective Police, charged with passing counterfeit money. The accused dealt wholly in altered bills, and succeeded in swindling some half dozen merchants in Broadway before he was arrested. He was only known to make but one purchase, which was a coat, for which he gave a $50 bill on the Stroudsburg Bank of Pennsylvania, altered from a $3 note. He received back $38 in good money. His plan was to represent that he had been sent to the place by a neighboring firm to get the bill changed. He was taken to the Police head-quarters in Broome-street, and locked up for examination.

POSTING SCURRILOUS MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—Two men were taken into custody, yesterday, charged with posting about the City indecent medical bills, issued by one of the Red-Drop Dr. Hunters. The men showed that they had been employed by "the Doctor, and were accordingly discharged. "The Doctor" was subsequently arrested and taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who fined him $25, which he paid, and so was discharged.

DARING THIEVES.—About 7 o'clock Thursday evening, two men backed a peddlers' wagon up to the sidewalk in front of Charles Avery's bakery, corner of Clinton and Madison streets, and threw a barrel of flour and a tub of butter, which were standing on the sidewalk, into the wagon. The baker was notified, but before he could get out of his store the thieves whipped up their horse and succeeded in escaping with their plunder. They have not yet been arrested

THE THIEVES GALLERY.—P. T. Barnum, Esq., called yesterday at the Police head-quarters in Broome-street, and obtained permission to take duplicate copies of all likenesses in the Rogues' Gallery. The reason he gave for desiring to place these pictures in his Museum was, that the patrons of that famous establishment were mostly from the rural districts, and the exhibition of the likenesses of so many rogues would put the country people on their guard, and enable them to avoid the many impositions practiced upon them when they visit the City, particularly in the line of pickpockets and confidence games. Henceforth the Thieves' Gallery will be a great additional attraction at the Museum.

THE GIFT ENTERPRISE BUSINESS.—C. Todd, of No. 292 Broome-street, arrested on a charge of being engaged in the gift enterprise business, was let off yesterday, by the Mayor on his promising to abandon that occupation, and make a living in a less suspicious way. Officer Wynkoop had instructions, however, to see that he shut up his shop according to promise.

RIVER THIEVES.—The Harbor Police arrested at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a sailor, giving his name as Wm. Lindsay, whom they found in a small boat with about 200 pounds of cotton. Patrick Quilp, a longshoreman, was arrested as a confederate. Both were locked up.

The manufacturers of Montreal have held a meeting at Montreal to adopt measures for the promotion of the mechanical and manufacturing interests of Canada.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, on terms of first remittance.

☞ **Late Fire in Maiden-lane.**
MR. AHRENFELDT'S CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS S. C. HERRING & CO.—*Gentleman:* On the night of the 17th inst, my store, No 58 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Chamdion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being eighteen hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old pspers, &c, which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall—they are a mass of ashes.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES AHRENFELDT.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1858.
The above Safe can be seen at our dépôt.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

☞ **Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.**
This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."**—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Spring, 1858.**
LEARY & CO., leaders and introducers of fashion for Gentlemen's Hats are now ready to supply the Spring style for 1858. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Sewing Machines.**—Price $12 to $30. PRATT'S Patents have now been in use nearly two years and have proved themselves to be the best in the market for families They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 517 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Twelve and Fourteen Shilling Gaiters,** at No. 536 Bowery, (the old stand,) where every variety of Ladies' and Misses shoes, Slippers and Rubbers are kept Also, a superior stock of Boys', Youths' and Children's Shoes, Rubbers, Promenade Boots, &c., at
J. R. MILLER'S
Ladies' Shoe Store, No. 536 Bowery.

☞ **Saml. Campbell, Apothecary**—Corner 8th-av and 25th st. Medicines dispensed at this establishment are warranted strictly pure and genuine. Special attention to prescriptions.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye**—Only four shillings a box; black or brown; best in use; sold at No. 1 Barclay st, and by all druggists. Also, Infallible Onguent for the growth and beauty of the hair, Hair Tonic, Tooth Powder, &c.

☞ **Superior Ready-Made Shirts.**
In all sizes. These goods are warranted to fit, and will give entire satisfaction. Wholesale and retail.
IRA PERKINS & SONS.
No. 61 Nassau-st.

☞ **Carpets.**—The best place in New York to buy your Carpets and Oil-Cloths is at JACKSON HYATT'S Bowery Carpet Emporium, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st. Go there and see.

☞ **Chase's $18 Sewing Machine** is now on exhibition at the dépôt of the New-York Wire Railing Co. It is warranted, and is pronounced by all who see it to be best sewing machine that has yet been sold. C. F. DUPONT, General Agent for the United States.

☞ **Kellogg's Spring Pattern Hats and Caps now ready**—a very durable and handsome Hat at $3. No. 381 Canal st., opposite West Broadway.

MARRIED.

KETCHAM—BOWERS.—In this City, on Thursday, March 18, by Rev. Joseph B. Wakeley, Mr. WILLIAM E. KETCHAM to Miss SELINA BOWERS, all of this City.

NORTH—HEATH.—At White Plains, on Thursday, March 18, at Grace Church, by Rev. T. S. Romney, RUSSELL C. NORTH, of Chazey, to KATE H. HEATH, of New-York.

DIED.

BEAM.—In this City, on Friday, March 19, RACHEL wife of Martin R. Beam, aged 55 years, 3 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No 154 West 30th-st. on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Ramapo for interment.

CHURCHWARD.—In this City, on Friday, March 19, ELIZABETH CHURCHWARD, aged 74 years

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 115 West 16th st., this (Saturday) afternoon, March 20, at 2 o'clock.

BRIGGS.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 19, SAMUEL JESSE, youngest son of Samuel Jesse and Sarah Hennings, aged 1 year, 9 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 12a Ludlow-st. The remains will be taken to Trenton, N. J., for interment.

BENJAMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, March 18, LUDEE BENJAMAN, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and United Brother Lodge No 356, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Elm and Reade sts.

RICHARDSON.—In this City, on Friday morning March 19, BENJAMIN S. K. RICHARDSON, aged 45 years and 15 days.

Funeral services on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No 99 East 3rd-st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

ARCULARIUS.—In this City, on Thursday, March 18, after a short illness, PETER G. ARCULARIUS, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Monday, March 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVAN.—In this City, on Thursday, March 18, Mr. JAMES SWAN, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Monday, March 22. The remains will be removed from his late residence, No. 20 Macdougal-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., to the Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., (Rev. Dr. Thomson,) where the funeral services will commence at 1½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

SPIES.—In Brooklyn, of scarlet fever, on Friday morning, March 19, WILLIAM EDGERTON eldest child of Thomas C. and Seraphina L. Spies, aged 3 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, to-morrow (Sunday,) at 2½ o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

THORBURN.—At Eltona, Westchester Co., on Thursday evening, March 18, ANNIE HAMILTON, twin daughter of Mr. Wm. M. and C. A. Thorburn, aged 2 years, 3 months and 7 days.

Funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Forrest-av., between George and Wall sts. Cars leave for Morisania Station, Harlem Railroad Dépôt, at 8¾ and 11½ o'clock 26th-st. and 4th av.

AGAR.—In Philadelphia, Penn., on Friday, March 19, RICHARD MEREDITH AGAR, aged 35 years.

Due notice will be given of the time and place of his funeral.

BROOKS.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Friday, March 19, SARAH ISABEL, daughter of the late Wm. E. and Maria Brooks.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Joseph E., and of her aunts, Misses Bryan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her aunts, at Norwalk.

MOORE.—At Bethlehem, Penn., on Thursday, March 18, CLAYTON MOORE.

The funeral will take place at the Episcopal Church in Rahway, N. J., at 2 o'clock, on Saturday, March 20. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SMITH.—At Mount Vernon, O., on Friday morning, March 19, after a lingering illness, Mr. ADDISON B. SMITH, of the firm of Ingoldsby, Halsted & Co., of this City.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
SARTAROE;
A TALE OF NORWAY.
BY J. A. MAITLAND.

Author of "The Watchman," "The Wanderer," "The Diary of an Old Doctor," "The Lawyer's Story," &c.

Complete in one volume, neatly bound in cloth, for $1 25, or in two volumes, paper cover, for $1.

We annex the following notices of the work from papers to whom we have sent advanced copies of the work:

From the Philadelphia Sunday Transcript.

We have been favored with advance sheets of this production, and having perused them attentively, can speak well of its merits. A new book (especially one that aspires to be anything better than the "literary trash" of which we have such a deluge now-a-days) is the subject of much comment, and the target at which many battling critics "practice to become perfect." The work before us might safely be said to defy criticism. There is a purity of style, a vigor of thought, and a graceful play of imagination shining preeminent throughout its pages. The plot, too, is an original one, and treads a field never invaded by the novel writer. This is an essential point gained, for novelty is ever interesting. Finally, there is an agreeable variety of incidents which, in their graphic combination, form a story of unsurpassed attraction. Altogether the book may be summed up as one of the most delightful and absorbing works that has ever been issued from the American press

From Forney's Press, R. Shelton McKenzie, Literary Editor of March 10th

Mr. Maitland's new Norwegian novel *Sartaroe*, which Peterson has now on the press, and will publish next week, is full of incident and character, with the scene partly in Norway and partly in the United States. We read the work, in proof-sheets, a little time ago, and thought it by far the author's best production, and likely to make a most decided success, in the present dearth of really good works of fiction.

From the Sunday Mirror.

From the advance sheets which we have examined, we freely commend it to the public.

Published this day, and for sale, at retail or wholesale, at

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS',
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

And at E. D. LONG'S No 126 Nassau-st., New-York. And by all booksellers everywhere.

CARD.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

SARTAROE.

The following appeared in some of the New-York papers of yesterday:

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

An advertisement of a new work entitled *Sartaroe*, by JAMES A. MAITLAND, repeated in the journals and in circulars, contains what purports to be a letter from Mr Washington Irving. Will you permit me the room to state that some one connected with the book has been grossly imposed upon for no such letter has been written by Mr Irving? An explanation from the publishers in Philadelphia has been requested but as Mr. Irving's name is again so conspicuously paraded in connection with a spurious letter, it is but just that this correction should be made at once. Who is responsible for this forgery, remains to be seen. Respectfully yours.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

This publication is the more extraordinary because Mr. Putnam had written to us as publishers of *Sartaroe*, on the subject, and in courtesy should have waited for our reply. This letter, dated the 15th inst., was left at our store late at night on the 16th. It is as follows:

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1858.

Messrs. T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS—*Gentlemen:* In your circular announcing *Sartaroe* you quote a letter purporting to be from Mr. Washington Irving. *Mr. Irving remembers writing a letter to the author*, at his request, but not the letter which you have printed. Will you be good enough to let me know whether you have the original of the letter you have printed, and how you received it? I am sure you could not be aware that there was anything incorrect in the printed letter. Very truly yours,
G. P. PUTNAM.

To this the following answer was returned on the morning of the 17th, within an hour after its receipt by our firm:

PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1858.

G. P. PUTNAM—*Dear Sir:*

Yours is this moment at hand. We have the original of the following in Mr Irving's own writing:

SUNNYSIDE, IRVINGTON, Nov. 1, 1857.

My Dear Friend:

According to promise, I have read *Sartaroe*, and now will give you my opinion of the book in a word. It is highly creditable to your genius. It is excellent—all in all, the best novel issued from the American Press for some years past. It *must certainly* meet with success. I will do my best for you. You ought to clear at least $4,000 or $5,000 by it. I have written to Murray, of London, my old publisher, as I told you I would, and I have advised him to reprint the work there and have assured him that he ought to send the publisher £200 sterling for the privilege of printing the work in England. I have great influence with Murray. You may use this when the book comes out.

With the greatest esteem,
I am your friend,
WASHINGTON IRVING.

JAMES A. MAITLAND, N. Y.

This work was originally to have been published by Fetridge & Co., of New-York, and over four months ago they issued circulars of it as to press, which were sent all over the country; and they at *that time* published the above letter. On account of the retiring of Fetridge & Co., arrangements were made with us to publish the work and among other things handed to us was Mr. Irving's own letter.

We have also another which we only received from the author of *Sartaroe* two days since, of which the following is an exact copy:

SUNNYSIDE IRVINGTON, Dec. 18, 1857.

My Dear Friend:

I have read *Sartaroe* with great interest and satisfaction. It is written in excellent style; is graphic in its details, and gives animated and interesting pictures of scenery, manners and characters in Norway. Different members of my family have derived both pleasure and satisfaction from the perusal of it. It has all the elements of a successful publication. I encourage you to proceed in your literary career, and wish you success and prosperity.

With the greatest esteem, I am your friend,
WASHINGTON IRVING.

JAMES A. MAITLAND, N. Y.

At the end of the first letter it expressly states: *You may use this when the book comes out.* This is the only reason we have made use of the letter, and we will here say that several of our *critics*, who have read advance copies of the book, coincide exactly with Mr. Irving.

Our position in business should have at once been a guarantee to you that we were authorized to use this letter. Very respectfully yours,
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

To corroborate these statements, we annex a letter from G. P. Fetridge, who originally made the contract with the author to publish the work.

PHILADELPHIA, Girard House, March 13, 1858.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS—*Gentlemen:*

In answer to your's of this date, in reference to a letter written to Mr Maitland, author of *Sartaroe*, by Washington Irving, which letter you have appended to your advertisement of said work, I must say I am astonished that Mr. G. P. Putnam of New-York, should in the face of the autograph letter itself, now in your possession, pronounce it a forgery. Mr Putnam *must have known* for the last four months that such a letter from Mr. Irving to Mr Maitland, was in the possession of our firm, and that we issued circulars to all the trade throughout the United States *four months ago*, wherein said letter was published in full.

The letter was put in our possession by Mr. MAITLAND, author of the work, for us to make use of on its publication. Mr IRVING, to whom the work was dedicated, giving him the privilege with the closing sentence of the letter: '*You may use this letter when the book comes out.*'

When I sold your house the stereotype plates, copyright and edition we had printed of 'Sartaroe,' which I did on account of our retiring from business, I handed you, among other things, as belonging to the work, this autograph letter of WASHINGTON IRVING'S, for you to make use of as you might think proper.

The signature is well-known, and *I know*, from many concomitant circumstances, that the letter is genuine.

Very respectfully
W. P. FETRIDGE."

The fact that Mr. IRVING had written such a letter in praise of *Sartaroe*, and had expressed his willingness to have his good opinion made public, was our chief inducement to purchase the copyright and stereotype plates of the work from Messrs. W. P. Fetridge & Co., of New-York.

Mr. Putnam, in his card, asserts the letter to be a forgery, Mr. Maitland has always declared it to be genuine. With the question of veracity between these two gentlemen, it does not become us to meddle. We only owe it to ourselves to show, as we have, that, whether the letter be genuine or not, it was given to us as genuine. Certainly, if we had believed the letter a forgery, or that being genuine, Mr. Irving did not wish it published, we should not have used it.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1858.

REMOVAL.
GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.
Have removed from No. 177 to
NO 300 BROADWAY,
Where they offer at reduced prices,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, AND GUN MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS,
MUSKETS, CANNON, SABRES, REVOLVING AND OTHER PISTOLS.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Desk at this office.

PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN.—None can but to approve. Circulars sent on application, which give a full description of the pen, together with testimonials from many of the first men of our country. Those wishing a superior article will do well to examine these before purchasing elsewhere.
Prices vary according to size. Pens sent by mail. Other styles of pens sold at this dépôt.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, General Agent,
No. 262 Broadway, (up stairs.)

BURDICK'S IMPROVED PRINTING Press, patented June 2, 1857. The cheapest and most economical press of the times printing 1,000 copies per hour, to be seen at the factory, No. 136 West 37th-st., or at the office No. 146 Canal-st., corner Bowery.
N. P. LABARTIE & CO.

REV. DR. DWIGHT WILL PREACH IN the Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, on SABBATH MORNING, (21st inst.,) at 10½ o'clock. Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, of New-York, will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SAND FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR BUILDING purposes. Apply to J. P. KING, Times Office.

THE
BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

This Company continues to manufacture their superior Premium White Lead, being one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in the country for manufacturing White Lead, Red Lead, and Litharge, from the raw material. Purchasers of their brands may rely on procuring the genuine article on the most favorable terms, for cash or credit. They are always prepared to execute with promptness all orders for their various grades and qualities of Lead and Zinc Paints, dry or in oil. Business address, No. 160 Front-st., New-York. N. B.—Purchasers should beware of the numerous bogus brands which fill the market.

GOLD JEWELRY OF ALL STYLES.
Ladies' Earrings, Pins and Bracelets.
Diamond Rings—Seal Rings.
Pure Gold Wedding Rings.
Ladies' Gold Chatelaine Chains.
Gold Vest Chains and Guard Chains.
Keys and Seals, Sleeve Buttons and Studs.
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses.
Gold Pencils and Pens.
Gold Thimbles and Lockets.
For sale, wholesale and retail, very low, by
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., 3d floor.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
I. U. SILLECK, corner of Fulton and William sts., has on hand and is constantly receiving an extensive and complete assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Napoleon, Cravat, Tubular and Scarf Ties of the latest and most desirable patterns. Hosiery, Undergarments Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Dress Robes' Traveling Shirts Shawls, &c., of superior styles and qualities. Embroidered and cross-plait French Shirt Bosoms. Particular attention paid to Shirts made to order from measure.

MRS. STEPHENS' NEW MONTHLY FOR APRIL.
READY THIS MORNING AT NINE O'CLOCK.
A RICH VARIETY OF CONTENTS—ELEGANT ILLUSTRATIONS—CONTINUATION OF BARBARA STAFFORD, BY MRS. ANNE S. STEPHENS—A STORY COMPLETE BY WILLIAM HENRY HERBERT—CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ALIA CAREY, PARK BENJAMIN, AND OTHER AMERICAN WRITERS—A FRESH, BRILLIANT AND INTERESTING NUMBER. EDWARD STEPHENS, Publishing Agent,
No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
A large and beautiful assortment of
WATCHES,
by the best makers, all warranted,
selling at
PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.
ROBERT BAIT & CO., No. 261 Broadway.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S
GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL
has stood the test of over ten years' experience, and is warranted pure. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway. Sold by druggists generally.

CITY LOTS WANTED IN NEW-YORK.—About 7,000 feet of land within two miles of the Battery, for manufacturing purposes. A corner lot is preferred on account of light. Apply to E. J. BEACH, No. 15 Nassau-st.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES—

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, one as an excellent cook, understan s baking and pastry in all their branches, has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; the other as chambermaid and waitress or laundress; understands the best of fine washing and ironing and fine flouncing if required. Both would be willing to live with one family. Have the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the candy store.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—A young lady, well educated, of a refined and social temperament, cheerful disposition and pleasing address, being without means and home, would like to meet with an engagement with some respectable party where she could find a quiet and permanent home. The most respectable reference will be given of ability and standing. Address with return postage, Miss L. A. B., care of Postmaster, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERMAN young women, separately or together, one to cook, wash and iron, or house work; is a good plain cook; makes good bread and biscuit; first-class laundress; the other, chamberwork and waiting, or assist to wash and iron. Both are good, willing, competent help, neat, trustworthy and truthful to their employer; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 203 7th av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid and to assist in taking care of children; wishes to engage with a family going in the country for the Summer months. Apply at No. 267 Mulberry-st, in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY A young American woman, by the week or month. Can cut and fit ladies' dresses and children's clothes, and do family sewing. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 206½ Greene st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant, or would take care of children and do plain sewing, if required. Reference if required. Call at No. 167 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; would have no objection to assist with washing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as nurse or chambermaid; has the best of City references for two years from her last place. Can be found ready but a few days in a respectable private family. Apply to No. 178 West 16th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do the chamberwork and waiting, or assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 224-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, families' or gentleman's washing; has lived out for several years as laundress; will work on moderate terms. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation for general housework in a private family. No objection to the country. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, STEADY WOman, a situation in a private family as cook; understands her business in all its branches; would assist with the washing; has excellent City references. Address No 48 West 13th-st., rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches pastry, jellies bread and cake; also, milk, butter. No objection to City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 213 6th-st., near Avenue C, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant, or would take care of children and do plain sewing, if required. Can give best of City reference. Call No 73 West 20th st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid; one who thoroughly understands her business, with the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 210 Sullivan-st., room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as saleswoman in a fancy dry goods, lace or millinery store; is thoroughly acquainted with the business; has been over three years in last place. The best of reference given. Inquire at No. 5 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or to do general housework by a respectable woman; is a good washer and ironer. No objections to go in the country. Has good City reference. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 192 Varick-st

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, either in the City or country, by an American woman. Can furnish the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Address Box No. 387 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do the chamberwork and waiting, or assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 176 Broome-st., Friday and Saturday.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL SIXTEEN years old, a situation to mind children, and make herself generally useful. Apply at her present employer's, No. 23 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY YOUNG ENGLISH WOman desires a situation as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 West 15th-st. Best of references given.

WANTED—A BABY TO NURSE BY A RESPECTable young girl. Wishes to come to the family's house; would make herself generally useful. Address ELIZABETH, care of J. Baldwin, Craneville, N. J.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A NATIVE OF Scotland, a situation as governess in a private family; is fully competent to teach the advanced branches of a thorough English education, with French, German and music; has resided in France and Germany; best testimonials and references given. Address X., Box No. 3,294 Post office, New-York.

VISITING OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A young lady, who is experienced in teaching music, French Italian and the usual English branches, and who has taught in some of the best families in New-York, wishes an engagement in the City. Address G. S., No. 296 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY IS DESIROUS of engaging with a private family, where instruction in French and music would be received for board. She is also willing to give lessons at a boarding-school or at private residences. Apply at No. 171 Lexington-av., from 3 to 5 P. M.

INSTRUCTION—A LADY, WHO IS AN EXPERIenced teacher, fully competent to instruct in English, French and Music, desires an engagement as resident governess. Would be willing to accompany a family to Europe. Unexceptionable City reference will be given. Address A. B., Madison-square Post-Office.

TEACHER.—AN ENGAGEMENT WANTED TO teach the English branches, with rudiments of French and music embroidering &c., either in a school or family. Address LYDDIA, Union-square Post-Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES No. 806 Broadway, New York, No. 637 Montague-place, Brooklyn Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

NEW REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—THE SUBscribers, having opened an office at No 41 Pine-st. are prepared to serve those who wish to buy or sell real estate. PARK BENJAMIN, HORACE WINANS. No. 41 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD EXperience, a situation as coachman, with unexceptionable reference from his late employer. an English Lord, whom he served 5 years and 7 months. Is a good horseman, and can drive well; age 24; height 5 feet 5 inches, weight 10 stone. Address W. W. W. Box No. 760 Post-Office, Fort Covington, New-York.

WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT FAMily, want a situation; the woman is a professed cook, washer and ironer, &c.; the man as gardener, coachman, porter, &c.; both willing to be general useful; moderate wages at present, with a nice family will suit. N. B. Call or address GEORGE CARSON, Esq., Intelligence Office, Poughkeepsie, for John Ward.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT AND ACTIVE PROtestant Englishman and wife desire a situation. Is a thorough bred farmer, understands it in all its branches; is also a good coachman and gardener. His wife understands the making of butter and dairy work; is also a good cook and caterer. Both are willing and obliging, and highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and wife, the man as coachman and gardener, his wife as competent cook, or chambermaid and laundress, or seamstress; both will be found capable, and have the very best of reference. Apply at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG UNMARRIED MAN, A situation as general servant; understands the care of horses, gardening, &c; no objection to go to the country. Apply, for three days, to F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and a careful driver, and has good city reference. Address J. D., saddler's store, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references. Address H. P. S., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN AND his wife; he is well qualified as coachman, understands farming and gardening. Address GERMAN, at the office of this paper.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN BROOKLYN Churches for a German alto, tenor and basso. Address Box No. 79 Brooklyn Post-Office.

ORGANIST—A SITUATION DESIRED IN BROOKlyn or New-York by a competent organist of long experience in the Episcopal church service. Salary not so much an object as a good organ. Address J. B. *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED ALTO—WHO READS music at sight desires a position in a QUARTETTE CHOIR, in New York, Brooklyn or Jersey City. Best references given. Address, for three days, ALTO, No. 246 Court-st., Brooklyn.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener, by a man of several years' practice in this country, who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments, and is well qualified to take charge of green houses, graperies, fruit, vegetables and their general treatment; also, the laying out and planting of new places. Has good recommendation from his last place. Address B. W. M., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR farmer and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business, the care of green house and grapery. The highest of gentlemen's places preferred. Can give the best of reference from his last employer. Call at No 64 White-st. Mr SMYTH'S seed store, or address E. S., the above number.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, TO TAKE THE charge of a small garden. He must understand his business, and be well recommended. No Irish need apply. Address Box No. 2,177, lower Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHMAN as gardener; understands plain and ornamental gardening. For particulars, inquire of G. L. BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st., basement.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO GO TO NEWPORT, R. I., TO LIVE the entire year, a Protestant woman as cook; she must be thoroughly acquainted with her business and able to show good City references. Apply at room No. 171 New-York Hotel, before 12 A. M., or after 6 P. M.

WANTED—A COLORED COACHMAN AND groom—a single man. One who understands his business, is a careful driver, and can come well recommended. Apply at Clinton-st., corner of President-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A BOY IN THE OFFICE—ONE WHO writes a good legible hand, well recommended, and board with his parents in this City. Inquire of U. D. WARD, No. 115 Nassau st., 1st floor.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK, washer and ironer in a small family, at Clifton, Staten Island. City reference required. Wages $8. Apply at No. 31 Maiden-lane, between 9 and 12 o'clock this day.

WANTED—TWENTY YOUNG MEN WITH A small capital. Call at No. 125 Crosby-st.

INSTRUCTION.

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TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad-st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New York; or to JOHN B. KING, No 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE story building corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 10 to 3 P. M., or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 37 Nassau-st.

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TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE BASEment, parlor story, three rooms on 3d floor, with privilege in attic and cellar; has all the modern improvements. Built expressly for two families. Lauderd occupies the 2d floor, with part of third. Chandeliers and hall-gas furnished. Carpets to be put in. Now ready to let. No. 253 West 31st st., near 8th av., for Dr. Hatfield's Church. Rent $500. None need apply unless they can give good references.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 294 West 56th st., pleasantly situated, fronting the grounds of the Theological Seminary; has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. Rent $750. It is furnished throughout. The furniture, which has been but little used, for sale, at reasonable price. Can be seen, at any time on application to F. E. F. RANDOLPH, No. 129 West-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THREE-STORY brick houses suitable for genteel families, near the corner of Sands-st. in Hudson av; each house contains thirteen rooms and under-cellar and has large yard and grape arbor; all in excellent tenantable order. Rent low to good tenants. Apply to JOHN F. HANNESSY, No. 85 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—PUBLIC HORSE KNOWN as The Office No. 59½ Houston-st., near Broadway—large brick house 26 feet front, four stories in perfect repair throughout, 17 rooms, range, boiler, hot and cold water bath, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, &c. Rent $1,300. Possession May 1. Apply to
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House in 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., $250.
Cottage in 81st st., near 3d av., $250.
Also 5 acres of land at Ravenswood, $300.
Apply to H. MERRITT, No 49 3d-av.

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TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c., late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant that will take especial care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to E. W. LOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLINGhouse, No. 268 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first-class boarding house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered. Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For terms, inquire of C. BADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

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JAMES HARRISON.

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TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, part of house No. 110 1st-st., near Avenue A, front basement, front and back parlors on first story, two front bedrooms on third story, 2 pantries, large yard, no rear buildings. Can be seen from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. Inquire at No. 13 Avenue A. Rent $300.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, TO A SMALL family, the second floor of No. 157, three-story brick basement house, Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. The rooms are well painted and partly papered. Apply as above, or at No. 198 Fulton-st., New-York, down stairs. Rent, $144. Reference required.

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TO RENT—A FURNISHED THREE-STORY house, for six months from about the 1st of May; pleasantly situated in 19th-st., near 5th-av; rent to a small family, $125 per month. Inquire of B. F. GOODRED, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st.

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TO LET—A STORE ON SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 381 Canal st., hands nely fitted up with show-cases, oil cloth, etc.—suitable for a mil-linery or other light business. Inquire of J. W. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

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JOSEPH DELAFIELD, No 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—STORE AND LOFTS NO. 89 LIBERTY-st., near Broadway. C. & U. J. SMITH.
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OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av. cor. 9th-st. Inquire in the Treasurer's office, entrance on 4th-av.

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TO LET.

STORE TO LET—NO. 104 JOHN-STREET, OPposite Cliff-st. No 78 Maiden-lane.
No. 92 John-st., lower part.
No. 172 William st., second floor, large, about 45 feet front. Apply to
SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 170 William-st.

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FOR SALE—FIVE VERY DESIRABLE THREE-story brown-stone houses and lots, with balconies and highly-finished country parlors; are entirely new, with gas, Croton basins, 2 water closets, each, &c. The houses are each 15 feet 3½ inches wide by 40 feet in depth. The lots are 92 feet deep.
$5,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on each.
An opportunity is here afforded to any small family desirous of enjoying the comforts of a house with all the modern improvements—without the necessity of expensive furniture—at a high rent. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 10x38, with 2 lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av. the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath room, water closets range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 34 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS SEEKING INVESTMENTS, MANUFACTURERS, &c.—For sale a plat of land containing 60 lots, on north side of Gowanus Canal Brooklyn, on Hoyt 6th 7th and 8th streets. The dock frontage, consisting of 550 feet, is of stone and the whole is peculiarly adapted for lumber, brick, coal and stone yards or any extensive manufacturing purposes. The property will be exchanged or sold at a bargain. Brokers need not apply.
S. LENOX TREDWELL, No. 66 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BRAIN—Two three-story and cellar brick houses 20x32 feet, extension two-story, 14x16 feet, with two lots to each house. The houses are built in modern style. Painted white, front, with brown stone doors, mans and trimmings, inside blinds, marble mantels and grates, gas pipes &c; 12 foot courts; privies on rear. The first and second houses east from Hunterst. on the north-av. Both to be sold together. Apply to ST. JOHN B. TURNER, Gates-av., near Classon-st., or to FOSTER & LOPER, 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOUR 4-STORY stone-front, high-stoop dwelling houses on the north side of 34th st., 80 feet west of Lexington av.; price $14,000, a large part can remain on mortgage; also, one 4-story stone-front first-class house on Lexington-av., between 34th and 35th sts., price $13,500; a large part can remain on the house; the above houses contain all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, of ARNOLD & MOWBRAYS.

NO. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 20x65 and the lot 20x120 feet, with a court and 10 feet in front of it. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in April or March or April, to be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 80 EAST 16TH-ST., OPposite St. George's Church—has all the modern improvements of Croton water, gas furnaces, &c., a conservatory attached, plate glass windows, tea-room attached, and commodious yard, with cour-yard in front. (Neighborhood unexceptionable.) Inquire of THOS. DUGAN, No. 608 Broadway. House can be seen between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THAT DESIRABLE THREE STORY basement and cellar brick house, with gas bath, large marble mantels, on north side 58th-st., east of 5th-av.; house 25x40, let 20x100 feet, in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to two railroads; in good order; newly painted &c. Possession immediate. If desired, Price $5,600—terms easy. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 10 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY English basement brick house, with 10 rooms, between 21st and 22d sts., pleasantly situated, containing 13 rooms, with Croton and gas, hot and cold bath. Lot about 25 by 100 feet, house 25 by 46. Rent reasonable. Apply to BENJ. KISSAM, No. 57 William st., or to J. & W. DENHAM, No. 124 5th-av., corner of 16th-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY, BASEMENT AND under-cellar brick houses corner of South 5th and 8th sts., Williamsburg; also house No. 20 South 6th-st., all fitted up with the modern improvements, water, gas ranges, &c., in perfect order and unexceptional neighborhood. Terms easy. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, basement Williamsburg City Bank.

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FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS THREE-STORY brick house in South Brooklyn, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms reasonable, and two-thirds of the purchase sum may remain on mortgage for five years. Also, four lots on Court-st., all unincumbered. Apply to GREENWOOD & TUCKER, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, No. 355 Fulton-st., Halsey's Building, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, THREE HIGHstoop, brown-stone houses, 16 ft. 8 in. by 56 feet three stories, basement and counter cellar, just finished and containing all the modern improvements; location south side West 20-st. between 8th and 9th avs. Apply to J. & A. VAN DOLSEN, No. 194, or No. 205, West 20th-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURNIture and fixtures the Philadelphia brick-front house No. 29 Oxford-st; it has the modern improvements, near Washington Park, and 20 feet from Fulton-av cars; in good order, and possession given now. JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

STORE PROPERTY IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The valuable house and store No. 348 Main-st, best business part of the city, will be sold cheap. Apply at SHERMAN'S No. 142 Washington-st. Poughkeepsie, or R. C. ANDRUS, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st. Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if desired a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TICE, New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY, FIRST-class, brown stone house, No. 205 West 34th-st., opposite the Blind Asylum ground, the healthiest and handsomest location on Manhattan Island. Apply on the premises. Will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT IRVINGTON, ON the Hudson, a new house, containing eight rooms, with 1½ acres of land, good water, plenty of trees, shrubbery &c. within five minutes' walk of depot. Inquire of O. JEWEL, at Irvington.

FOR SALE—AT LESS THAN COST, PART OF A row of brown-stone houses on south side of 46th-st., near 8th-av., with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, D. W. BUCKLEY, No. 93 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET.—A first class house in Brooklyn for sale—price $12,500—or for exchange for a first class dwelling in New York, up town, or to let with furniture, price $1,300. Party only may apply to BRITTON & ELY, No. 35 William-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner, situated No. 5 West 30th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, size 25x64. Inquire on the premises from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT No. 326 Greenwich st., 75 feet from Duane-st.; lot 25 feet wide by 80 feet deep. Two thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to WM. B. SMITH, Counsellor at law, No. 111 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 88 West 27th-st.; price $8,000; also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also 6 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L. EDDY, No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone front house No 44 East 36th-st., near 4th-av. The house is finished in the most substantial and best manner. Terms liberal—price moderate. Apply on the premises, or at No. 180 East 21st st.

FOR SALE—ON FAIRMOUNT AV., BERGEN, N. J., a two story house, with extension, and about ½ acre of ground, near Reformed Dutch and Presbyterian Churches. Apply on premises, or of R. C. LOESCH, No. 150 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—SPLENDID house on 37th-st., 2d door west of 5th-av. All the modern improvements, full size, brown stone front, and well built. Would take in exchange a smaller house. Inquire of J. WILLIAMS, No 94 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THE CONVENIENT THREE STORY and basement brick house and lot No. 47 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; has Croton, b

AUCTION SALES.

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EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, OIL-PAINTINGS, FANCY GOODS & SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.

J. W. HUNT will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 20, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No 88 Nassau st, a very desirable assortment of household furniture, consisting, in part, of bureaus, wardrobes, chairs, sofas, tête à-têtes, lounges, bedsteads, sideboards, etageres, feather beds, mattresses, palliasses, &c.

Also, a magnificent assortment of oil paintings, fancy goods, silver-plated ware glassware, China ware, crockery, cutlery, clocks; Ingrain, Brussels, velvet, tapestry and other carpets; pier, mantel and oval mirrors, &c.

Goods carefully packed on the premises for shipping. Parties desirous of obtaining excellent City-made furniture will find this sale worthy of their attention.

Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL TO THE HIGHEST B. D. WDER, for cash in the premises, No. 220 14th-st., at 10½ o'clock, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 20, the rich and desirable contents of the above five-story and lining house, the property of Professor Dayton. Catalogues ready by 8 o'clock on the morning of sale, when the whole can be examined

PARLORS—Contain yards of superior velvet carpets, three magnificent solid rosewood suites, covered in moreen, blue and gold and crimson and gold satin of the most expensive descriptions; gothic and Turkish easy chairs, in moquet and satin brocade; ladies' solid rosewood reception and arm-chairs, covered in gold, blue, crimson and maroon satin; large and expensive rosewood secretary bookcase, lined with silk and satin wood; three solid rosewood centre tables, with rich statuary marble tops; expensively carved rosewood pier sofa and side tables, with marble tops; three costly rosewood etageres, with marble tops, plate-glass doors, &c., imported expressly for the owner; ladies' rosewood work-tables, twenty-one-day bronze and ormolu clocks, elegant China vases, with the most chaste and expensive tasteful ornaments painted to order in France; magnificent French plate pier glass, with rich and heavy gold frame; heavy embroidered lace window-curtains and cornices; large and extensive variety of oil paintings, by native artists such as landscapes, Winter scenes, marine views, scriptural pieces, superior French lithographs, game pieces, &c., the whole forming a very pleasing collection; superior rosewood piano-forte, full seven-octave elegant case, finished all round, inlaid plate, and richly set with keys of real pearl, cost $800, being a valuable and costly instrument; rosewood piano stool, covered in satin, with an elegant and costly embroidered cover.

DINING-ROOM—Rich velvet tapestry carpet, in good order; solid oak extension table, all polished in the best manner, marble top fancy tables, mirrors, sofas, beds, chairs in hair-cloth, together with all the ruby and crystal cut glassware, wines, champagnes, tumblers, goblets and decanters to match; rich China tea and dinner sets, costly silver ware, tea and coffee urns, spoons, salvers, cake baskets, castors, coffee and tea urns, spoons, forks, liquor stand, superior table cutlery, marble pitchers, &c.

CHAMBERS—Costly solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, statuary marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes to match, over 20 pure hair mattresses, from 40 to 60 pounds, made to order and in excellent condition; counterpanes, bed sheets, blankets, ingrain carpets, bedroom mirrors, clocks, toilet-tables, towel racks, toilet sets, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, couch beds; hall stand, tea and dining tables, &c., &c. The above elegant residence to let for a term of years. For terms apply to the auctioneer on the morning of sale.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 Bank of Commerce Building, Nassau-st.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COSTLY ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, PIANO-FORTE, MARBLE GROUPINGS, SILK AND VELVET APPAREL, LIBRARY, WINES, &c., the property of Charles G. Gillet, Esq.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, March, 20,

the undersigned, auctioneer for the sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, Furniture, &c., will sell, at the first-class residence No. 152 West 21st st., near 7th-av., the entire magnificent furniture of every description, including the same in the house, all in perfect order and to be sold strictly without reserve, affording to purchasers an opportunity to obtain really elegant furniture and works of art at auction prices. Descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house on the morning of sale. Deposits will be required from all purchasers. Sale to commence precisely at 10½ o'clock.

PARLOR FURNITURE CONSISTS OF

velvet carpets, three full suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, two of which are covered in satin brocade, and one in silk velvet, all made to order and in perfect condition; richly carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops; solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved 7-octave rosewood piano-forte; French music cabinet, two beautiful marble top rosewood etageres, lined with satin-wood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors with slabs and brackets; silk and embroidered lace curtains, with cornices; corner stands with mirror backs, French escritoires, consoles in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases, and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, rosewood armoires with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, 22 fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, silk bedsteads, tête-à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to 30 windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, sofa, &c.; rich silver-ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, March 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 23 Nassau st. Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, door rugs and mats, mahogany chairs, rockers and tête-à-têtes covered in hair cloth, mahogany sofas, arm, easy and Voltaire chairs covered in leather, mahogany book case and secretaries, lounges covered in de laine, maple and oak cane seat chairs, do. rockers, black walnut card tables, mahogany marble-top centre tables, falling leaf do., mahogany and rosewood marble top washstands, iron and mahogany hat stands, rosewood wardrobe lined with satinwood, office desks, stools, &c. Several superb suites of enamaled furniture. Robinson's elastic self-attaching loop or spring beds, a new article and perfectly free from bugs.

At 12 o'clock—melodeon by direction of Mathias Banta, Esq., receiver, Archdeacon, Jr. Also, one coupé rockaway, built to order by Brewster & Sons, and cost $400.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

FIRST, SECOND, MADISON AVS., AND 39TH-ST.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 1st-av.—10 lots on the west side, between 45th and 46th sts. Also, one lot on 45th-st, in the rear.

On southeast corner of 2d-av. and 39th-st.—House and lot.

On 2d-av.—House and lot adjoining above.

On 39th-st.—Three cottages and lots adjoining, in the rear.

On Madison-av.—Two lots east side, 74 feet 3 inches north 29th-st.

Sale positive to the highest bidder, to close a concern. Terms very liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer

H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, March 22, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 92 Wall st, near Water, up stairs, 2d story, front, chronometer movements, charts, nautical instruments, stock tools, &c., &c., in great variety, being the entire stock and effects of the late firm of KLINE & SAMNOS, to be sold without reserve to close the concern, consisting of about 30 chronometers and movements by the most celebrated makers, in perfect order, every description of charts and nautical instruments, watch movements, cases, lathe and tools, stationary clocks and a fresh variety of stock of every description, in fine order. All of which will be sold to the highest bidder to close the concern. Terms cash, City funds. A competent person from our store will be in attendance at the premises as above, to exhibit the various articles until the day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, No. 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, March 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 92 Wall-st., rear Water. 3-story front.

Chronometers, movements charts, nautical instruments, watch, tools, &c., of great variety, being the entire stock and effects of the late firm of KLINE & SAMANOS. To be sold without reserve to close the concern; consisting of about 30 chronometers and movements by the most celebrated makers, in perfect order, every description of charts and nautical instruments, watch movements, cases, lathe and tools, stationary clocks and a fresh variety of stock of every description, in fine order. All of which will be sold to the highest bidder to close the concern. Terms cash, City funds.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 123 EAST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

On TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—The three-story brick house and lot No. 123, between 2d and 3d avs; size of lot, 20 by 92.9; house 38 feet deep; parlors with folding-doors; marble mantels, gas, range Croton water, &c.; verandah across the rear. To be sold without reserve.

About 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

38 PERUVIAN LLAMAS, MALE AND FEMALE, FOR IMPORTER'S ACCOUNT.—WM. DUMONT, will sell at action, on SATURDAY, March 20, at 11 o'clock, at the Dyckman Farm, near Tubby Hook. 38 Peruvian llamas, male and female, in fine order, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms at sale.

N. B.—The Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Tubby Hook, and return at 2¼ P. M.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues. or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier* and *Morning Express*.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—A large and desirable list of bank, insurance, and railroad stocks and bonds will be sold.

Next sale of stocks on Wednesday, March 24.

Regular sales every Wednesday and Saturday.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

BY IRVING & WATKINS, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of the salesroom No. 8 Pine st., one pony built horse, 14½ hands high; one gray pacing horse, one gray saddle horse; also, two light road wagons, and one trotting wagon, sets of silver-plated harness, blankets, sheets, &c., &c. Also, one varnished oak pole.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, WARRANTED pure, in lots from 1 to 500 tons, at less than agents' prices.

GRIFFING BROTHER & CO.,
No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.
ATHENS,	ALSO, ON BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA, &c.	CAIRO,

Office in New York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

FRANCIS & JAMES KAIN,
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New York.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and the Canadas with dispatch, on the most favorable terms. Loans and business paper negotiated. Stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold on commission. Orders solicited.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—PITTSBURG, March 1, 1858.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade in the City of Pittsburg on TUESDAY, the 30th of March inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time the report of the Directors and officers of the operations of the Company, for the first seventeen months of the consolidation, will be presented and read. The election for a new Board of Directors will be held at the same place on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Stockholders and the representatives of counties holding stock will receive especial free tickets to and from Pittsburg for the occasion on application to the different station agents.

Blank forms of proxies may be obtained at the General Office in Pittsburg, or at the office in New-York, No. 37 William-st.

Stockholders of either of the three companies now merged by the consolidation, who may not have converted their stock, will not be entitled to any votes at the above election.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st prox.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

STATE OF IOWA 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Due in 1868; principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. State debt limited by Constitution to $250,000.

Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1868, convertible into the Stock of the Company on which 8 per cent. dividends are paid. The road is perpetually leased to Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, at an annual rent of $125,000.

City of St. Louis 6 per cent Bonds.

County of St. Louis (short) 7 per cent Bonds.

City of Keokuk 8 per cent. Bonds due in 1876, guaranteed by Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad.

City of Keokuk 10 per cent. Anticipation Bonds, due May 1, 1859 and 1860. For sale by

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

Full particulars, including the Constitution and Laws of Iowa; copy of lease of P. and B. V. R. R., can be had on application as above.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that the interest on the first mortgage bonds of this road, due 1st March, instant, will be paid at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, on and after the 20th day of April next.

The road has, for five months last past, been operated by an agent, under a lease, by the terms of which the earnings were to be applied in payment of said interest, but not having been so applied, is the cause of the default.

A. A. BRAYTON,
Treasurer M. F. & M. R. R. Company.

MILWAUKEE, March 11, 1858

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to persons holding Milwaukee City Bonds maturing on March 31, that the same will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Meigs Greenleaf, No. 50 Exchange place, in the City of New-York.

J. R. CROSS,
Mayor of the City of Milwaukee, Wis.

March 17, 1858.

$5,000 WANTED—AT SIX PER CENT. INTEREST; that or any other sum to $10,000, will be taken for a term of years, not less than five or more than fifteen years, on real estate, farming property, within three miles of the city of Albany, in a high state of cultivation, worth at least four times the amount wanted. Albany, March 15, 1858. Wanted by the first of May next. A. G. BEAVER.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW YORK, March 15, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall st., Tontine Buildings, on MONDAY, 5th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock, M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

CERTIFICATES OF DIVIDEND SCRIP OF NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD SOLEN.—A certificate of $150, in name of J. G. GREEN, No. 89—name of J. G. GREEN on back. One do. of $100, in name of S. SMITH, No. 240—both dated July 9 1856. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the above certificates, as payment has been stopped.

S. SMITH, Mameroneck, N. Y.

$300,000—UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT BY VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND SCRIP.—Illinois Central notes, and Optional Right Scrip, purchased by

E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William st.

MONEY TO LOAN.—$18,000 TO LOAN ON bond and mortgage, in sums from $4,000 to $10,000. Apply to JOHN FOLT, No. 106 Broadway.

TREASURY NOTES BEARING 4 1-4 AND 4½ per cent. interest for sale, in sums to suit purchasers, by M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

TO CREDITORS OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK.—A dividend of nine per cent. on such of the ascertained claims against the Empire City Bank as were not presented in time to participate in the first dividend will be paid on demand by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver, at its office, No. 49 Wall-st., corner of William.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Third-avenue, corner of Ninth-street.

MONEYS DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE April 1 will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on sums over $500

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

PHILIP W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, March 17, 1858.—Election.—The annual election for seventeen directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for three inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House on Monday April 5, 1858.

The Poll will be open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays Tuesdays and Saturdays from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER EIGHTH-AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All sums deposited in this Bank on or before the 10th of April next will draw interest from the 1st. W. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres't.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY—Capital $150,000, divided into shares of $10 each

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.

Notice is hereby given, that the books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened at the office in the basement of the Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 110 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 23d day of March instant, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 3 o'clock P. M., and will continue open for three days, unless the whole capital stock shall be sooner subscribed for. Ten per cent. upon the amount subscribed for will be required to be paid at the time of subscription, and the residue on the 3d day of April next.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1858.

DAVID MILLIKEN,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,
CHARLES McDOUGALL,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, JR.,
HENRY M. GRAHAM,
PETER H. TITUS,
} Commissioners.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK have removed to the corner of Wall and William sts., in the Bank of New York Building.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION FOR ARTIFICIAL Teeth, without metal plates, clasps, or extracting the roots by Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, No 6 Bleecker-st., (formerly No 651 Broadway.) At his office may be seen the certificates of the first citizens, attesting the superiority of his invention, after a year's trial.

OILED-CLOTHING MANUFACTORY—Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a Resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Canal Commissioners' Office, in the city of Albany, until Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary or that may be required, to keep in good repair, and in good navigable condition, during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners, or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 16th day of May next.

SECTION NO. 1 CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Penalty in Bond.....$7,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal, and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and material delivered as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are unfavorable, either by combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools, and other implements specified in the following schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE

Of Property belonging to the State on Section No. 1 Champlain Canal, together with the valuation of the same:

4,083 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber and Plank, $51 04; 600 do Elm Boards, $12; 250 do. Pine Lumber, $6 25; 50 do. Oak Lumber, $1 50; 2 Bridge Caps, $8; 12 unfinished Wheel Barrows, $22; 4 set Gin Poles, $4; 6 Stone Boat Plank, $1 50; 2 State Scows, $500; 2 small Boats, $150; 6 Stone Boats, $3; 6 Draft Chains, $10; 1 Peak and Table, $4; 1 Table, $1; 1 Hand Lamp and Can, $1 50; 2 large Pinch Bars, $6; 1 Boom Derrick, $10; Anchor, $3; 3 Bog Hoes, $1 50; 18 Cast Steel Drills, $32; 1 Crab, $7; 1 Plow, $6; 5 Water Pails, 60c.; 1 Dipper, 13c.; 1 Hoe, 3c.; 1 Pile Auger, $8; 2 Steam Presses, $2; 72 Steel Shovels, $36; 4 Axes, $3; 34 Picks, $34; 2,100 pounds old Iron, (Cast.) $21; 1400 pounds old Iron, (Wrought) $21; 54 Wheel Barrows, $81; 4 Bridge Rocks, $3; 3 Cross cut Saws, $4 50; 3 Set Saws, $2; 3 Spade Rivets, $3; 12 Augers, $3; 2 Lanterns, $1; 2 Boat Pumps, $2; 500 pounds old Rope, $5; 2 Look Lamps, $6; 3 Cant Hooks, $3; 2 Adzes $1; 4 Wrenches, $2; 2 Pike Poles, $1; 15 Sledges $15; 6 Oil Cans, $2; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 50c.; 2 Spike Mauls, 50c.; 1 pair Portable Bellows, $4; 1 Paint Brush, 12c.; 4 Pad Locks, $1; 4 Work Benches, $4; 1 Bench Screw and Vise, $1; 1 Iron Vise, $3; 1 Anvil, $2; 1 Gravel Scive, $3; 10 pounds White Lead, 92c.; 3 Tool Chests, $1 50; 50 Mud Bucks, $5; 4 Saw Benches, $1; 25 pounds Cut Nails, $1 25; 2 Hammers, $1; 34 Crow Bars, $34; 50 pounds Dock Spike, $4 50; 100 pounds Cast Bridge Framings, $5; 1 Steam Saw and Boiler, 1; 36 Stoves and Pipes, $50; 6 Dock Spades, $45; 250 pound Spike, $11; 2 Scrub Brooms, 50c.; 2 Water Bucks, $2; 1 Roll Boat, $2; 1 Pile Driver, $50; 6 Rakes, $2; 3 Ladders, $3; 2 Branding Irons, 75c.; 10 Tackle Blocks $10; 3 new Paddle Gates and Fixtures, $50; 25 yards Quarry Stone, $25; 1 Ice Breaker, (sunk,) $2. Total, $1,453 94.

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded, will be required to enter into a contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the contracting board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above mentioned office ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, March 6, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON,
CHARLES H. SCHERRILL,
JOHN M. JAYCOX,
WM. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.
} Canal Commissioners.

CENTRAL PARK.—NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE of the 15th section of an act entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

ALL PERSONS ARE FORBIDDEN

To enter or leave the Park except by the gateways.
To climb or walk on the wall.
To turn cattle, horses, goats or swine into the Park.
To carry firearms, or to throw stones or other missiles within it.
To cut, break, or in any way injure or deface the trees, shrubs, plants, turf, or any buildings, fences, bridges or other constructions upon the Park.
Or to converse or in any way hinder those engaged in its construction.

All persons offending against these ordinances shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

Visitors may obtain all necessary information and directions from the Police.

The business offices and the Police station of the Park are on 5th-av., at 79th-st.

By order of the Board.

JOHN A. C. GRAY, Vice-President.
DAVID H. HART, Clerk.
Dated New-York, March 17, 1858.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the City Surveyor's Office of the City of Hoboken, up to the twenty seventh day of March, 1858, when the same will be opened at a meeting of the Council of said City to be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. of that day, for grading, curbing, guttering, paving, and flagging sidewalks in the following streets in said city, viz.: Newark-st. from Washington-st. to the line ditch; 3d-st., from Washington-st. 100 feet West of Meadow-st.; 4th-st., from Hudson-st. to River-st.; 5th-st., from Garden-st. to the westerly line of Willow-st.; 7th-st., from Washington-st. to the easterly line of Garden-st.; Meadow-st., from 2d-st. to 4th-st.; Garden-st., from 5th-st. to 6th-st.

All the above work to be done and finished according to plans and specifications made by W. Shippen, Esq., City Surveyor, which plans and specifications are to be seen at his office, opposite the Ferry gate, at Hoboken, and the said work to be fully completed on or before the first day of June next.

No proposals will be received except according to a form, to be obtained at the City Surveyor's office, and accompanied with the names of at least two sufficient sureties.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of the assignment hereinafter mentioned, notice is hereby given to the holders of all drafts drawn by SATHER & CHURCH, of San Francisco, upon the American Exchange Bank, whether payable at the counter of that Bank or elsewhere, or upon DREXEL & CO., or upon the agents or correspondents of DREXEL & CO., that they are required to present such drafts to the undersigned PETER NAYLOR, Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH, under a deed of assignment bearing date Dec. 21, 1857, at the office of Broadhead, in the city of New-York, by the 14th day of May next, for reception of a dividend thereon, under said assignment, which said Assignee will be ready to pay on that day, and that, in default of such presentment within such time, the holders of such drafts will, in virtue of a provision to that effect contained in the said deed of assignment, be liable to lose the benefit of the preference in their favor created by such assignment. It is particularly requested that the First and Second of each Draft should be presented.

PETER NAYLOR,
Assignee of SATHER & CHURCH.
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY next, March 23, 1858, at No. 8 City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M., to hear and consider the applications of the following persons, viz: James Broderick, for return of fine; William Wheeler and Mary Traynor, for pay for injuries done their property by riotous mobs; George Sloth and Robert Moody, for pay for losses of horses; bill of James Rennard for repairs to 17th Ward Station house, and Church of the Good Shepherd for remission of tax. The above-named parties will attend said meeting without further notice. The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen will meet at the above-named time and place every Tuesday.

THOS. M. SPEDON,
JOHN GREGORY,
GEORGE STARE,
} Committee on Finance.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1858.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against CHARLES S MATHEWS, of the City of New-York, hotel-keeper, are hereby required to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the first day of May next. And all persons indebted to him are required to make payment thereof to the undersigned by the same time.—Dated New York, March 15, 1858. S. L. DURYEE, Assignee, No 34 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—ONE 60 horse-power engine, with or without boilers; is very strongly proportioned, and is one of the best finished engines in the City. It has a cut-off, a band fly-wheel, 14 feet in diameter, by 20 inch face, weighing about 6 tons, all in perfect order; has only been used on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. A duplicate of the above can be seen running at No. 418 Water-st. Also, one finished engine, 11 inch bore by 2 feet stroke, with band fly wheel and everything complete; has been used but 1 month, and is now in perfect order.

C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE AT DOBBS' FERRY—A TRUCK horse, sorrel colt, 16½ hands, 5 years old, weighs 1,400 pounds. Apply to GEO CONKLIN, Dobbs Ferry.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt Wickman
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 31
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 7
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 14
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 21
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

Leave New-York for Southampton.	Bremen for Southampton and Bremen.	Southampton for New-York.
North Star...April 17	Saturday, May 15	Wednesday, May 19
Arctic.....Sat., May 15	Saturday, June 12	Wednesday, June 16
North Star...June 12	Saturday, July 10	Wednesday, July 14

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY April 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 1.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVER, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....April 10	Wednesday.....April 28
Saturday.....May 22	Wednesday.....June 9
Saturday.....June 19	Wednesday.....July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $60 and $75.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers sail as under:

FROM NEW-YORK.

Glasgow, Goodwin, Wednesday, April 14, at 12 noon.
New-York, McMillan, ——, at 12 noon.
Edinburg, Cumming, ——, at 12 noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Depot corner White and Centre sts., New York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:30 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6 P. M. for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Depot corner 26th-

NEW-YORK CITY

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The New Rail road Project—A Site for the State Woman's Hospital—The Comptroller on the Erben Case.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, President CLANCY in the chair. A communication was received from the Mayor, asking the passage of a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature against the passage of the act entitled "An act to Authorize the Construction of a Railroad in Certain Streets and Avenues in the City of New York, parallel and adjacent to Broadway." The Mayor objects to the taking away from the Common Council the power of legislating upon a purely local matter, and urges the impropriety of granting to the Corporation intended to be created by the act so valuable a franchise as the appropriation of the streets designated in it for the purposes of railroads. If it is to be authorized, he thinks the City should participate in the profits of the grant, by receiving from the grantees a fair equivalent for the valuable privilege they receive. The right to judge of the expediency of the grant, in his opinion, should rest entirely with the City Councils. In relation to the value of the grant, he knew that when the matter of a railroad in Broadway was agitated, $100,000 a year was offered as a rent for the privilege; and, also, that $500,000 had been offered for the privilege of a line almost identical with the one proposed. The communication was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

THE ERBEN CASE.

The following communication was received from the Comptroller, and referred to the Committee on Joint Accounts:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 16, 1858.

To the Common Council:

The report of the Committee on Frauds, of the Board of Aldermen, made to that body on the 8th day of March, in relation to the overpayment on an award to Henry Erben, introduces the testimony of Charles Turner, Deputy Street Commissioner, and James Timpson, Auditor in the Finance Department, in a manner which not only justifies the undersigned in making an explanation, but imperiously calls on him to do so, in justice to himself and to truth.

The full minutes of the testimony as taken by the Committee are not published with the report. The testimony as given in Statement No. 1, annexed, is understood to have been taken in short-hand by the reporter of the *Herald*, and published substantially as given before the Committee.

The Committee in the body of the report thus alludes to the testimony of the Auditor and the Deputy Street Commissioner, viz:

"Your Committee very naturally first examined the Auditor in the Finance Department, who knew nothing whatever concerning the matter, and referred them to his Assistant who knew less, if possible, than did the principal, as he was not Assistant at that time. Your Committee next examined Mr. Charles Turner, who was the Deputy Street Commissioner at that time and whose duty it was to make out all requisitions; and, although he distinctly recollected having made out requisitions for the payment of $200,000 on the same day, and exhibited a voucher for that amount, could not produce a voucher for the amount of the requisition given Mr. Erben, nor did he have the slightest recollection of the subject; and when asked how he accounted for finding one and not the other, stated that 'there may not have been a voucher at all for the $24,000, for Mr. Erben was a great favorite in the Comptroller's office.'"

It will be seen, by referring to the testimony in statement No. 1, annexed, that Mr. Turner, in answer to a question from the Committee in relation to the requisition in the payment to Mr. Erben, "Do you say that you ever saw that requisition? A.—I don't think I have ever seen it."

Question by the Committee—Then you are sure that you never signed a requisition for the $24,000 we are speaking about? A.—Never; I say that.

Resting on the confident belief that I had never signed a warrant to pay an award to Henry Erben or any other person for the opening of Canal or widening of Walker-street, unless the same was accompanied by a requisition from the Street Department with a list of the amount of the awards in each case with the name of the person entitled to the same; the Comptroller did not volunteer to give any explanation to the Committee which had this subject under investigation, and was content that they should call before them the Deputy Street Commissioner, who had the principal charge of making out the requisitions and lists of the awards on the streets referred to, in conjunction with the Auditor in the Finance Department who had the custody and safe-keeping of the requisitions and lists alluded to.

Since the publication of the testimony and of the report of the Board of Aldermen a more thorough examination has been made, and the following requisition signed by Mr. Turner himself, as Acting Street Commissioner, accompanied by lists of the awards to Mr. Erben and others, amounting to $26,081, was found in a pigeon-hole of the desk in the Auditor's room, and not in the package where it properly belonged. These papers read as follows:

No. 576. STREETS OPENED.

STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1855.

The Street Commissioner hereby applies to the Comptroller of the City of New-York for $26,081, on account of disbursements for street opening, in pursuance of article 3, chapter 1, section 159 of the Revised Ordinances.

The above requisition is drawn against the appropriation made for trust accounts, under ordinance as passed by Common Council. CHARLES TURNER.

$26,081. Acting Street Commissioner.

CANAL AND WALKER STREETS.

1. Henry Erben	$9,050 00
New-York Life Insurance Trust Co. (mort.)	4,500 00
2. Henry Erben	6,755 00
New-York Life Insurance Trust Co. (mort.)	4,500 00
Total	$24,805 00

STREETS OPENING.

In the matter of the widening of Liberty-street, Aaron B. Vanderpool, Ireferee in the matter of Alfred Woodham against Augustus Maverick and others, being balance of award to the Maverick estate, paid under order of Supreme Court $1,227 00

STREET DEPARTMENT, May 9, 1855.

A copy of the order of Court is with the requisitions and lists. The $24,805 to Mr. Erben, and the $1,276 to the Maverick estate, make the exact sum contained in the requisition of $26,081 above referred to.

On the presentation of the above requisition of Mr. Turner to the Auditing Bureau in the Finance Department, with the accompanying list of awards, the following warrants on the Treasury were made out, viz:

Per Ordinance, Dec. 30, 1854.

STREETS OPENING.

B NEW-YORK, April 30, 1855.

TO THE TREASURER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AT THE $18,550. MECHANICS' BANK. No. 1,179

Pay Henry Erben and N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co., mortgage or order thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, for award opening Walker street.

Countersigned. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

B. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Per Ordinance, Dec. 30, 1854.

STREETS OPENING.

B NEW-YORK, April 30, 1855.

TO THE TREASURER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AT THE $13,526. MECHANICS' BANK. No. 1,180.

Pay Henry Erben and N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co., mortgage or order eleven thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars for award opening Walker-street.

Countersigned. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

B. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Both of these checks bear an indorsement on the back, as follows:

H. ERBEN,
D. THOMPSON, Pres't.

These warrants, amounting to a total sum of $24,805, are in the handwriting of Norman A. Beach, then Assistant Auditor, and son-in-law of Mr. Turner. The warrants were then signed by the Comptroller, and the Assistant Auditor delivered them to Mr. Matthews, the clerk of Mr. Turner.

The Street Department then paid these warrants to the parties entitled to the awards, and took from them, in a book kept for such purpose in the Street Department, the following receipt, viz.:

Received from the Street Commissioner, warrants Nos. 1,179 and 1,180, for $24,805, in full for award to Henry Erben and New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company in the above matter. $24,805.

New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company. by
D. THOMPSON, President.
H. ERBEN.

In the same pigeon-hole where the list of payments to Mr. Erben was deposited, another requisition was found, dated April 28, 1855, for the sum of $314,275, signed by James Furey, Street Commissioner, connected with a list of 83 awards, headed "Statement of Awards in the matter of Extending Canal and Widening Walker streets," making together the exact sum called for in the requisition.

There was another list of awards found among the papers before alluded to, containing thirty awards, amounting to the sum of $120,000. The requisition of the Street Commissioner was not found with this list.

Another requisition, dated May 31, 1855, not signed by any person, was pinned to a statement of an award of $2 820 40 to Martin Bennett, for Canal and Walker streets.

Another requisition was found, dated June 22, 1855, for the sum of $200, signed by Charles Turner, Deputy Street Commissioner, and connected with this requisition was an order of Court that an award o $200 made to the widow and heirs of Elijah Valen tine should be paid to Henry E. Valenthe.

Another requisition was found, dated Dec. 15, 1855, for the sum of $500, for street opening, signed by James Furey. A statement was pinned to this requisition, as follows:

Extending Canal-street and Widening Walker-street—Award.

George Raab, for this amount under paid, in consequence of error in report of Commissioner $500

STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK Dec. 15, 1855.

CHARLES TURNER, Deputy Street Commissioner.

Another requisition was found, dated May 26, 1855, for $6,488 20, signed by Charles Turner, Acting Street Commissioner. This requisition was accompanied by a list of two awards for Canal and Walker streets, amounting to the exact sum of $6,488 20.

Another requisition was found, dated August 13, 1855, for $1,682 50, signed by Charles Turner, Deputy Street Commissioner. This was accompanied by a memorandum of an award on Canal and Walker streets of the same amount.

Two memorandums, indorsed May 14 and May 28, 1855, B, pay for the following awards on Canal and Walker streets;

Wm. H. Mott	$200 00
Joseph Hillyer	2,500 00
Donald Murray, assignee of Joseph and James Hillyer	2,550 00
Abijah Peeks	200 00
May 28—Egbert Scudder	2,725 60

As Mr. Turner and Mr. Timpson have had more experience for the last ten or fifteen years, in regard to all the operations of making out requisitions, warrants, and taking receipts in the payment of awards for opening streets, it might have been expected that they would have given the Committee a more precise statement of the various steps taken in the performance of these operations It may not be inappropriate in this communication to state the process of paying awards, made on account of "streets opening," which has prevailed until the ordinance passed for paying the awards on the Central Park.

The law in relation to opening streets provides that the Commissioners of Awards and Assessments shall prepare two copies of their report, one of which shall be filed in the office of the Street Commissioner, and the other in the office of the County Clerk. No provision is made for furnishing the Finance Department with a copy of the awards, and no such abstract of awards, in a connected and authentic form, ever has been furnished by the Street Department to the Finance Department; on the contrary, section 159, referred to in all the requisitions in the Street Department for extending Canal-street, provides that

All moneys payable by the Corporation for the performance of the contracts mentioned in the last section, or for work done under any bureau in the Street Department, shall be paid by the warrant of the Comptroller, drawn upon the requisition of the Street Commissioner, against the appropriation applicable thereto, and all such contracts, and the accounts, vouchers and certificates relating thereto, shall be kept and filed in the office of the Street Commissioner."

The practice under this ordinance, in paying for awards for streets opening, was as follows: The Street Commissioner or his Deputy would make out a requisition for $100,000 under the appropriation for "streets opening." This requisition would be accompanied by a list, made out under the sanction of Mr. Turner, for sundry awards on the opening of a particular street, amounting to the same sum; he would then hand these papers to Mr. Timpson, the Auditor of the Finance Department, who would fill up warrants on the Treasury in favor of the several individuals named in the list, and the Auditor would then present the warrants and the papers from the Street Department to the Comptroller; after the Comptroller had signed the warrants they would be returned to the Auditor, who, after procuring the signatures of the Mayor and Clerk, would deliver all the warrants thus executed to Mr. Turner, filling the requisitions and lists in the Auditing Bureau; the Deputy Street Commissioner would then deliver these warrants to the several persons named in them, and take their receipts for the same in a book belonging to the Street Department.

Take, then, the case of Mr. Erben. The report giving him an award is recorded in the office of the Street Commissioner, and the only official information on which the Finance Department can act according to the ordinance above referred to is derived from the requisition and list of the Street Commissioner. When, therefore, Mr. Turner certified to the Comptroller, as is now shown to have been done, in the first part of this report, over his own signature, that the sum of $24,805 was awarded to Mr. Erben, according to the record of awards filed in the Street Department, the Comptroller was not permitted by the ordinance to doubt the accuracy of that certificate. Aside from the testimony of Mr. Turner, as given in the requisition and list before referred to, the Finance Department was not furnished with any record evidence which would enable the Comptroller to determine whether Mr. Erben was entitled to $5 000 or $25,000 for his damages in extending Canal-street. And yet Mr. Turner, the principal agent in producing these results, has the effrontery to deny that he had any knowledge of the existence of the requisition, which was the only basis of the overpayment, and at the same time most unworthily to insinuate to the Committee that the Comptroller had signed a warrant to give Mr. Erben $9,000 more than he was entitled to on account of his being a favorite in the Finance Department.

Soon after the discovery of the overpayment to Mr. Erben, the Counsel to the Corporation, Mr. Busteed, obtained satisfactory evidence of the facts from the records in the Street Department, and on the 28th of January, 1858, commenced proceedings against Mr. Erben for the recovery of the amount of the overpayment. Respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

STATEMENT NO. 1.

Testimony of James Timpson and Charles Turner, before the Committee on Frauds of the Board of Aldermen, March 5, 1858.

James Timpson was the first witness called upon to give his evidence The questions of the Committee and the answers of the witness were as follows:

Q.—Are you Auditor in the Comptroller's office, Mr. Timpson? A.—Yes, I am the principal Auditor there.

Q—Did you ever see a requisition drawn for the amount of $24,000 as payment of an award for the opening of Canal-street? A—It might have been seen by the Assistant-Auditor, Mr. Beach, but I never saw it.

Q—Did you ever see a requisition signed in favor of Henry Erben for an award for the opening of Canal-street? A.—I don't know, but I don't recollect having seen such a paper

Q—Could there be an award made out of the office without a requisition being drawn and signed? A.—I could not say.

Q—Who makes out these requisitions? A.—They are made out in the Street Commissioner's office

Q—Are you sure that there is no such document in the Comptroller's office now? A.—None to my knowledge, though I have searched for one.

Q.—Have you made diligent search in the office to find such a requisition? A.—I have, but could not find any.

Q.—Who did you say was Assistant Auditor at the time of the opening of Canal-street? A.—Mr Beach.

Q.—Where is he now? A.—I don't know where he is now; it is said he lives in Saratoga.

Charles Turner, the Deputy-Street Commissioner, the next and last witness, was now examined and his testimony was the following:

Q.—Can you tell us who made out the requisition for the amount of $24,000? A.—I have no knowledge of it; I can't find any voucher for it; I have searched but cannot find any.

Q.—Was there no account kept of the requisition in the Street Commissioner's office? A.—I cannot say.

Q—Do you say that you ever saw that requisition? A.—I don't think I have ever seen it.

Q—Then you are sure that you never signed a requisition for the $24,000 we are speaking about? A.—Never; I say that.

Q—I believe that you said that you were not in the office when this check was signed? A.—No; but on that day I signed a requisition for $24,000.

Q—Have you the voucher for the payment of that sum? A—Yes; I looked for both but could only find that one.

Q—How did you accounnt for find ng one and not finding the other? A.—There may not have been a voucher at all for the $24,000, for Mr. Erben was a great favorite in the Comptroller's office

Q—Is it not strange that all the other vouchers that should be in the office were there when this one is not to be found? A.—I think so.

A SITE FOR THE STATE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

Alderman MCSPEDON called up the communication from the Mayor, vetoing the grant of a site for a State Woman's Hospital. The site was between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets and Fourth and Lexington avenues—the old Potter's Field. As soon as the matter was up, he moved that the resolution making the grant be passed, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor, which was carried unanimously.

Hon. Mark Spencer, President of the Hospital Association, was present during the passage of the resolution.

THE BROADWAY PAVEMENT.

Majority and minority reports were received from the Committee on Streets, in relation to improving the Broadway pavement, for horse travel. One was in favor of champing the edges of the blocks, and the other of inserting pieces of wood between them, so as to form a groove between each block of stone of one inch in width. On motion the specifications of a substitute were taken up in detail, for the purpose of ascertaining what the several plans would cost. A proposition to give several gentlemen the privilege of giving a sample of their plans, and to allow them a block each for that purpose, was debated at great length, and finally the whole subject was laid over and made a special order for the next meeting.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next.

The following was received:

MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit to the consideration of your Honorable Body the annexed memorial to the Legislature in reference to a bill now pending, which would take away the control of the piers, wharves and slips, in an important particular, from the Common Council. The general principles of my objection to such legislation I have fully set forth in previous communications, and submit this special branch of the subject to your earnest deliberation.

(Signed) DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

THE REMONSTRANCE.

Whereas, A bill is now pending before the Legislature of this State, reported on favorably by the Committee on Cities and Villages to the House of Assembly, declaring that the use and occupation of piers, slips and bulkheads in the port of New-York by floating and hydrostatic dry dock companies, for their mechanical operations, is a lawful commercial use of said piers, slips and bulkheads, and enjoining the Common Council to designate and appropriate piers, slips and bulkheads for their exclusive use and occupation, and until the Common Council shall make such designation and appropriations, the aforesaid companies shall continue, where they are now located, to enjoy said use, with the consent of the owners of the wharves, piers and slips occupied by them respectively.

In view, therefore, of the provisions of the above-described bill, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York respectfully represent to the Legislature of the State that to enact any provision of law which would in effect grant the monopoly and exclusive use of any of the piers, wharves and slips of this port to the exclusion of the transit of merchandise and passengers, instead of being a commercial use of such piers, wharves and slips by the said Dry Dock Companies, would materially and injuriously exclud the commerce and thoroughfare interfere with the municipal rights of the City and the convenience and interests of the people.

And the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, would further represent to the Honorable the Legislature of the State, that the act of 1830, found in chapter 222 of the laws of this State, places the regulation of the wharves, piers and slips, in the hands of the Mayor and Common Council, who have the best means of ascertaining what is best for the convenience of commerce and the accommodation which should be permitted to Dry Dock Companies and ship yards. For the reason herein set forth, and as neither the Mayor and Common Council, nor any portion of the mercantile inhabitants of the City of New-York, has petitioned your Honorable body for any alteration or amendment to the above-mentioned act of 1830, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty do hereby request the Legislature of the State not to pass the said bill nor any part thereof, nor any alteration or amendment of the act of 1830, not applied for by the Municipal authorities of the City of New-York.

Committee on Lands and Places.

The Committee on Lands and Places of the Board of Councilmen met in the City Hall Library on Friday, one of the matters in consideration being the propriety of the grant of a lease of land for 30 years to the Directors of the Orphan Home. Several ladies connected with the Institution appeared in support of its claims upon the City. The Home was originated, a few years back, by parties connected with the Episcopal Church. The progress of events has rendered a larger building desirable, and the Directors wish the Corporation to grant them a site for a new, capacious and commodious building. At the commencement of this charity a small room in Renwick-street was sufficient, and two children were its inmates. It was next removed to No. 74 Hammond-street, and during the past twelve months the number of inmates has been 71. The present locality of the Orphan Home is Nos. 144 and 146 West Thirty-ninth-street. There are 87 children within its walls, being as many as the building can conveniently receive. Many and urgent applications are now being made for admissions, from four to six being refused every week. The institution is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. The Managers have in hand about $7,000 toward the erection of a new building, and it was represented that more would be easily raised as soon as a site had been obtained from the City Government. The wish is to accommodate 400 children of the class now received, who are mostly taken from the streets, and with no reference to religious sect or national distinctions. The plot desired embraces twelve lots, between Lexington-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, being part of the old Potter's Field, and the estimated cost will be between $40,000 and $50,000. The Committee took time to consider and report.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD ACCIDENT—A NARROW ESCAPE.—The express due in Chambers-street at noon yesterday, had a very narrow escape from running into the river. As it was going at the rate of forty miles an hour between Peekskill and Garrison, the engineer perceived a rock upon the track, weighing between two and three hundred pounds. The signal was instantly given to stop the train, and the rope which communicates with the patent brake, pulled by the engineer. The reaction of the brakes caused the train to drag along the track; and, though going at the rate of forty miles an hour when the brakes were applied, the train was stopped before it had proceeded a hundred yards. By this time the engine had struck the rock, and severed it in two; one half of it was thrown from the track, while the train passed over the other half. The rock fell, no doubt, from the bank above. Several of the brake-beams and brake-rods of the cars were broken, as well as the ash-pan and some of the bolts of the engine. The baggage car was so smashed that it was left at Thirty-first-street for repairs. The passengers escaped unharmed.

Coroners' Inquests.

THE LATE FOURTH WARD SHOOTING CASE.—JEREMIAH COAKLEY, who was shot a few days since while standing at the corner of Chatham and Mott streets, in a crowd, was reported, yesterday, to be in a dangerous condition. Coroner CONNERY, accordingly, proceeded to the City Hospital, where the wounded man is lying, and took his *ante-mortem* examination. COAKLEY stated that he stopped with an acquaintance, for a moment, to look at a weighing apparatus at the corner of Mott and Chatham streets, when suddenly he was shot in the abdomen by WM. LEGGETT, an entire stranger to him, and whom he had never seen before. Whether the shooting was accidental or otherwise he was unable to state The Jury rendered a verdict that "JEREMIAH COAKLEY was dangerously wounded in the abdomen by a pistol-shot at the hands of WM. LEGGETT, on the 11th of March, 1858." LEGGETT says that he did not know the pistol was loaded, and that it went off while he was handling it. He was arrested immediately after the occurrence, and has been detained in custody ever since. On the rendition of the verdict LEGGETT was recommitted to the Toombs to await the result of COAKLEY's injuries.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—Coronor GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at No 532 Pearl street, upon the body of HANNAH BRODERICK, a child two years of age, who died from scalds. The child upset a pail of hot water during the temporary absence of its mother from the room. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner PERRY on the body of JAMAS O'CONNOR, who died from injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs at his residence No. 200 avenue C. A verdict was rendered of "accidental death." The deceased was a native of Ireland and 50 years of age.

Fires.

FIRE IN ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—At a few minutes to 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered on the third floor of the tenement house No. 108 St. Mark's place, in the apartments occupied by WM. MULLER, which was extinguished by a few pails of water. It originated among some cigar boxes, but in what manner, could not be ascertained. The loss amounted to $200—no insurance.

FIRE IN FRANKLIN-STREET.—A slight fire occurred, Thursday evening, in the dwelling house No. 102 Franklin-street. It was extinguished by the occupants of the house without any public alarm.

FIRE IN SEVENTH-AVENUE.—About 12 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the unoccupied carpenter's shop No. 498 Seventh-avenue. The damage was slight.

FIRE AT THE MANHATTAN GAS WORKS.—The alarm of fire at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, proceeded from the Manhattan Gas Works foot of Fifteenth-street, East River. Only a trifling damage was sustained.

FIRE IN SPRUCE-STREET.—At a few minutes to 10 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the steel spring manufactory rear of No. 33 Spruce-street. It was speedily extinguished with but trifling loss.

DISHONEST SERVANT GIRL.—Mr. Robert T. Middlestitch, residing at Red Bank, N. J., came to the City a day or two since with his family, leaving Ann Riley, the servant girl, in charge of the house. On returning home the girl was missing, together with $100 werth of jewelry and clothing. The girl was arrested in the City yesterday and a portion of the missing goods found in her possession, the rest having been pawned. She was taken before Justice STEERS, and committed to answer.

[Advertisement.]

A SPLENDID STOCK
of
SPRING CLOTHING.
1858.

Our new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale. It embraces all the new, stylish and desirable garments for the season, manufactured with even more taste and care than any previous stock. Our stock of

CASSIMERES, COATINGS, VESTINGS, ETC.

In custom department, in the variety and perfect taste displayed in the selection, is very far ahead of past seasons. We have this season added two of the most distinguished cutters of this City to our already large corps in this department.

It gives us pleasure to inform our friends that during the existence of the late panic, we were in a position to take advantage of the depression in the markets both here and in Europe, to secure a very large and elegant variety of fabrics at greatly reduced prices—many of the choicest styles being confined to us. We were fortunate in this, for before the trade of the season is fairly begun nearly all desirable styles will be out of the market. We beg our friends, therefore, to make early selections.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TASTEFUL AND NEAT.—The celebrated Hat manufacturer, KNOX, of the corner of Broadway and Fulton streets, is out with his Spring style, and, as usual, it commands universal admiration. Every season he introduces a novelty; but we think that he has surpassed any of his previous efforts in his new style of Hat, which is a model of neatness. A very fine assortment of Hats, Caps, &c., will be found at his store, and the prices are very reasonable.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 60c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

THE SPRING
Fashion for
GENTLEMEN'S HATS,
BY
BEEBE & Co.,
No. 156 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Jessie Brown." "Jessie Brown." "Jessie Brown" is on the lips of everybody. "Have you been to Purdy's National Theatre to see his 'Jessie Brown?'" is the first question asked on meeting a friend. The ladies say, "Take me to Purdy's National Theatre to see 'Jessie Brown.'" All must see it. The ladies are delighted with it. Go to night. It is announced with the drama of the "Skeleton Hand" and farce of "Siamese Twins."

[Advertisement.]

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE UNTIL APRIL 1.—A large lot of American and Foreign Music, from popular composers, at half-price until April 1.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A Retired Physician, seventy-five years of age, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.

I understand that several persons are traveling about the City and country, representing themselves as agents for WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, and selling the same by the gallon and pipe.

I beg leave to caution hotel-keepers and the public against these impostors.

The genuine Schnapps is only sold in quart and pint bottles, with the proprietor's name on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label.

I would advise all persons who have been swindled by these impostors to refuse payment, on the ground of fraud, as the debt cannot be collected by law.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.
Sole Manufacturer and Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE RUNNING AFTER THE BRIDE.—There never was such a *furore* in relation to a bride before; but the "Bride of an Evening" has created an excitement that can only be allayed by time. Barnum's Museum is actually overrun with the earnest multitude. This brilliant American drama has astonished, as well as delighted, thousands. It is repeated, we observe, in enchanting style, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, as well as this evening, at 7.

[Advertisement.]

ADMONITION.—Our duty to ourselves should enforce the use of Brandreth's Pills when sick; they remove morbid accumulations and purify the blood. Principal office No. 43 Brandreth Building, Canal-street. Price 25 cents a box with directions.

Brooklyn City Items.

The inquest on the body of DENNIS REYNOLDS, murdered Wednesday night last by his brother CHRISTOPHER REYNOLDS, an ex-policeman of the Ninth Ward, was concluded yesterday. The accused was of course held to answer. He pretends to think that his brother is not dead, and that the story is got up to frighten him. From the evidence it appears that the accused went into the house of deceased and made an attack upon him, first with a stick and then with a chair, both of which deceased wrenched from his hands. They then clenched, and during the struggle a knife was used, which penetrated the heart of deceased. There were two other persons in the room at the time, neither of whom saw any knife used, and no knife has been identified as the one with which the wound was inflicted.

The union prayer meeting at the Bedford-avenue Church, at 12 o'clock daily, is well attended. Rev. Mr. REMINGTON, Pastor of this Church, will next Sunday evening address particularly the firemen. The daily prayer meetings in the Lee-avenue Church are held between 4½ and 5½ P. M. They are well attended. A great deal of special interest is manifested in the immense Sabbath school connected with this Church.

The case of trespass brought by the Greenwood Cemetery Company against JANE B. GAUDOT and THEODORE CHAGOT, and tried in the Circuit Court, as reported in the TIMES of Thursday, was brought to a close yesterday, when the Jury mulcted the defendants in the sum of $25 for the trespass. The case will be carried up.

The Fire Department in the Eastern District have nominated HAMILTON ALLEN as a candidate for the office of Chief Engineer. At the same meeting JOHN GARRET, foreman of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, was nominated as a candidate for Assistant-Engineer to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of ALFRED WILLETT. The election takes place on the last Monday in April.

The poisoning of the Stewart family on Broadway, last week, is still involved in mystery. The flour and bread partaken of have both been subjected to a chemical test, and arsenic was found in both. No poison was found in the flour a short distance below the surface. All the parties poisoned are recovering.

A man, named ALEXANDER SMITH, has been missing since Tuesday night, and under circumstances which cause his friends to think that he has been foully dealt with. A man named SHERIDAN, who was in company with SMITH when last seen, has been arrested and committed.

A man named JOHN MCCARTY was arrested yesterday by officer HALL, of the Second Precinct, for attempting to commit a rape upon a girl 13 years old, at No. 42 Main-street. The accused was committed to answer.

The Democratic Primary elections were held last night in the different Wards throughout the city. In several of the Wards the Democracy had two polling places.

New-Jersey Items.

A young man named NEWELL H. WHITTLESEY was arrested at the Jersey City Railroad Dépôt on Thursday evening, upon a charge of robbing the office of the Treasurer of Warren County, Penn. He was locked up for the night, and a telegram having been sent on identifying him, he was yesterday morning sent back in charge of an officer. The amount of the robbery was $150.

Mr. F. W. D. HANTSEL, the keeper of a lager bier saloon in Jersey City, while going from Orange to Newark yesterday, in the cars of the Morris and Essex Railroad, had his pockets picked of $75. The thief escaped detection. New-York and Philadelphia pickpockets are almost constantly traveling on the New-Jersey Railroads for the practice of their profession, and travelers on these roads will do well to look to the security of their pocket-books.

The Hudson Cement Company, of Jersey City, whose business, in consequence of the hard times, has been suspended all Winter, resumed work yesterday, giving employment to about 100 men.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, MARCH 19.

$10,000	Un. St. 6s, '65	104⅞	100	Reading Railroad	57⅜
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	88½	10	do	57⅝
25,000	Virginia 6s	92½	200	do	57⅛
5,000	N. Car. State 6s	94	100	do	b30 57⅜
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	83½	1200	do	57
20,000	do	83⅜	100	do	s15 56⅝
5,000	do	83⅜	100	do	56⅞
10,000	do	b10 83⅜	300	Harlem Railroad	13¾
3,000	Calif'n. State 7s	88	10	do	13¾
9,000	N. Y. C. R.R. 6s	90½	175	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	83
500	N. Y. C. R.R. 7s	103¼	37	do	92⅜
2,000	Ill. C. R. Bonds	94½	50	do	s10 92½
4,000	La C & M. L. G. Bs.	38½	50	do	b45 93⅛
5,000	do	38½	30	Harlem R. R. pf	22
1,000	Pa. & Oq. 8's	76⅛	50	Mich. Cen. R.	b30 71
2,000	do	76¼	50	do	s30 69
7,000	Han & St. Js. R b	60	50	do	b15 69¾
10	Bank of New-York	108	50	do	b7 70
20	Merchants Bank	108¾	100	do	b7 69¾
12	Union Bank	108¾	100	do	b30 70
35	Bank of the Rep	115	10	do	70
30	Metropolitan Bank	105	50	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	b30 24
100	Cary Imp. Co	7⅛	315	do	23
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	111¾	31	do	24⅜
65	Pacific M. Steam. Co.	73¾	50	do	b30 23⅜
19	do	s3 72	135	do	23⅜
249	N. Y. C. R. R.	92¾	125	do	24⅜
50	do	b3 92¾	100	do	b30 23⅜
50	do	b10 92¾	6	do	23⅜
50	do	92⅝	25	M. So. & N. I. p. s.	s10 48⅜
50	do	b3 92⅜	25	do	s10 47¾
380	do	92	265	do	48
150	Erie R. R.	29½	500	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s30 95
300	do	s30 29⅜	7	Cleve. Col. & C. R. R.	97
50	do	29⅜	100	Cleve. & To. R. R.	s15 46
50	do	b30 29⅜	400	do	46¼
410	do	29⅜	300	do	46¼
100	do	b10 29⅜	100	do	b30 46½
1075	Hud. River R. R.	30	200	do	b15 46
125	do	s3 30	100	Ch. & R. I. R. R.	s60 77
100	do	b3 30	525	do	77⅜
100	do	b10 30⅛	100	do	77¼
300	do	s10 30	25	do	s10 77
200	do	b30 30	225	do	b60 78
100	do	s3 30⅛	5	do	77⅜
450	do	b30 30⅛	400	do	b30 77⅜
100	do	s60 29⅝	250	L. C. & Mil. R. R.	10¾
50	do	s10 30⅛	35	do	10⅝
50	do	30⅛	150	do	10
580	do	30¼	70	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	32¼

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Michigan St. 6s	99	50	Hud. Riv. Railroad	30¼
2,500	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	94½	50	do	30⅛
3,000	La. Ca & M. L. G. B.	37	300	do	29¾
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s.	80¼	200	do	29⅞
100	Canton Co.	23	200	do	b10 29¾
250	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92	50	Reading R. R.	b3 57
25	do	91⅞	300	do	56⅜
50	do	91¾	100	do	b30 56⅜
5	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	32	450	M. S. & N. I. R.	b30 23
50	do	3 ⅝	260	do	c 23
30	do	31⅝	350	do	23⅛
250	Ill. Cen. Railroad	96	100	do	b10 23
50	Erie Railroad	29¼	250	M. S. & N. Ia. pf.	47
500	do	b10 29⅜	50	do	s40 47
100	do	s10 29	50	C. & R. I. R. R.	b30 77¼
50	do	b3 29	60	do	77¼
200	do	s3 29	150	do	s30 76⅞
100	do	b3 29⅛	60	do	76¾
100	Fairbanks Railroad	12¾	50	do	s60 76½
250	La Cr. & Mil. R R.	10	50	do	s30 76¾
5	do	9¾	100	do	76¾
60	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	46			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$6,000	Brooklyn City 6s	97	25 Ætna Fire Ins. Co 110
1,000	Water & Mad. 7s	98¾	16 do 109¾
3,000	C. & A. R. R. 6s	90¾	10 Metropolitan Bank 103¾
2,000	Mich. S. R. 2